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THE CHOIR INVISIBLE*

ONCE more we gather in this stately place of worship to remember our Beloved Dead. We do not come to mourn them or to praise them, but to seek inspiration in the quickened consciousness of lives made richer for their having lived. Peace be with them, with us courage and faith!

I purpose to speak of the Choir Invisible—that choir whose music has been called the gladness of the world. Is it in truth a symphony, the vast totality of the voices that have been hushed to the ear of sense, or is it what it at first seems to be, a mighty jangle of discordant notes? We know very well that the rapt ear of the poet has often heard it as a sublime music, but can we accept his testimony? Dare we accept it if we wish to be perfectly honest and to cherish a reasonable view of our position on the planet earth? Recall the simile of the sea-shell in Wordsworth's "Excursion":

> I have seen
> A curious child, who dwelt upon a tract
> Of inland ground, applying to his ear
> The convolutions of a smooth-lipped shell;
> To which, in silence hushed, his very soul
> Listened intensely; and his countenance soon
> Brightened with joy, for from within were heard

* Address delivered in St. Paul's Chapel at the annual commemorative service, December 15, 1912.

> Murmurings, whereby the monitor expressed
> Mysterious union with its native sea.
> Even such a shell the Universe itself
> Is to the ear of Faith; and there are times,
> I doubt not, when to you it doth impart
> Authentic tidings of invisible things;
> Of ebb and flow and ever-during power,
> And central peace subsisting at the heart
> Of endless agitation. Here you stand,
> Adore and worship, when you know it not,
> Pious beyond the intention of your thought,
> Devout above the meaning of your will.

This is noble poetry, but is there anything in it? That is, any substance of solid truth? It needs but little science to assure us that the murmurings in the shell have nothing to do with its former home in the sea: is the world-music equally a matter of pleasant illusion? What Wordsworth says, you remember, is only that it may sometimes be heard by the ear of Faith: does this mean that it must forever remain inaudible to the ear of Reason? Does the hearing of it require a transcendental faculty which works only in rare moods of mystic exaltation? Or is it possible by reflection to reach a point where one may, so to speak, hear it all the time?

I do not despair of the enterprise, however much I may distrust my own ability as a guide to the Delectable Mountains. At any rate, let us see how far we can progress in a few minutes.

The question is, then, whether the myriad voices of the past, seemingly so confused and inharmonious, can anywise be symphonized by the reflective reason so as to convey a clear message of encouragement. Granted that it is largely a matter of faith in the central rightness of the world: still we may ask whether that faith itself is of necessity something which, in the poet's phrase, "o'erleaps the confines of our reason"? Is it a psychic state to which the reason could never guide us? Is it a species of ecstasy which we attain by closing our eyes to the ugly facts of life and so inducing a sort of self-hypnosis?

If this were so the argument of the pessimist would be indeed hard to meet, and the outlook rather gloomy for a brave and honest thinker intent on knowing the truth at whatever cost of shattered

illusions. For at last we are learning something about the insights and outgivings of the ecstatic state, and what we are learning is that there is nothing especially awe-inspiring about them. They are mysterious, it is true, but no more so than the normal operations of the mind. They are not voices of the gods, as our remote forbears supposed, nor do they connect with a ghostly realm of reality, as many suppose today. Now and then they may convey "authentic tidings of invisible things," just as a dream *may* come true; but generally they do nothing of the kind. A reader of William James's fascinating book on the "Varieties of religious experience" can hardly fail to conclude that the open-eyed reason, fallible as it may be, is a far better guide to the truth than any rapt visions of the ecstatic state.

Of course it is the imaginative reason of which I speak—a faculty that has wings and is not afraid to use them. How strange it seems in our time that men should once have conceived the process of scientific thinking as a plodding process of cautious inference from observed facts of sense! Much of our science is today matter of sheer speculation projecting itself into the inaccessible, the infinite, the infinitesimal. What is all this that we hear about the shape and motion of the stellar universe, the genesis of the solar system, the condition of the earth's center, the remote ancestry of man, the beginnings of life, the ultimate nature of matter, about the ether, and atoms and ions and electrons,—what is it all but the accumulating evidence of things unseen? What is the new science of eugenics but the substance of things hoped for in the long time to come? No; it is not unscientific, but the natural fruition of the scientific spirit, to live on intimate terms with the unseen and incomprehensible and to indulge in the illimitable hope.

The nineteenth century brought the whole intellectual world under the sway of the doctrine of evolution, so that it now dominates all our constructive thinking. Our fathers asked What and Why, we wish to know Whence and How and Whither? Peering into the dim limbo of the distant future we even try to conceive the evolutionary goal of science itself. But we can find no resting-place for the mind. The work must go on and on to all posterities. The specific problems get solved only to reappear in new forms, or to open fresh vistas of inquiry.

But still, as we proceed,
The mass swells more and more,
Of Volumes yet to read,
Of secrets yet to explore.

We are not to be satisfied with anything definitely realizable, or discouraged by any finite possibility. There is no terror in the far-off menace of the cooling sun, because we are persuaded that it would be no cosmic disaster, but only an episode in the life-history of our little system.

And wherefore all the never-ending toil of the intellect? Is it that we may breed a race of men who shall know a little more than we know, perhaps live a little longer and have the use of a few more tools? Not so. We toil for ourselves. We toil because we, we who live now, have need of an idealism that is staid on the Everlasting. "The fairest fortune of the thinking man," says a German friend of mine, "is to investigate that which can be investigated, and quietly to reverence the inscrutable." Science is more than the gradual conquest of nature; it is the human mind energized by a boundless ideality.

And then there is that other boundless ideality that we call religion. If we take a large historical view of the myriad manifestations of the religious consciousness we shall find them presenting themselves under four main aspects: the ritual, the theological, the ethical and the aspirational. Of course the four overlap and interblend more or less, but they correspond to distinct needs of human nature and can be usefully separated in thought. Under the first aspect religion appears in the shape of cults and forms of worship; under the second, as creeds and dogmas; under the third, as rules and principles of social conduct; under the fourth, as the quest of perfection, the desire of holiness.

Now it is in the third and fourth, the ethical and aspirational phases of the religious life, it seems to me, that we must look for the higher function of religion in the great evolutionary process of which we are a part. The cults and creeds have only a provisional and auxiliary value, so far as they support the social consciousness and the desire of perfection.

From primitive tribal ethics, beginning with fear and hatred of

the stranger, we have gradually evolved, in the highest type of men and women, a spirit of helpfulness, an attitude of sympathy and good will, a wish to better the general lot, a passion for justice and brotherhood. We have come to have the sense of a vast unending work to be done, a work in which we are all somehow called to take part. This is the incentive that keeps us up and doing and is responsible for all the better part of our activity. It has become a veritable secular religion, ruling the lives not only of the professedly religious, but of all high-minded men and women. All honor, then, to the spirit of social service! To work for this ideal, to render it increasingly effective, and increasingly intelligent as the ages glide by, is one part, and a very important part, of religion's evolutionary function.

But, after all, the impulse to social service is not enough to live by. It may suffice us to work by when we are in the haunts of men, but hardly to think by when we are alone. We need a larger faith than our utmost prevision of human betterment can possibly justify. We require it as a safeguard against pessimism and despair; for we are short-sighted and prone to err. In our effort to serve we are liable, with the best of will, to be thwarted, beaten and borne down. We have to reckon with the power-not-ourselves that makes for deviltry. Thus it is easy to lose heart, and to be armed against that peril we need a never-failing tonic. But the only never-failing tonic is an infinite hope. Nothing tangible, nothing foreseeable and measurable will suffice. If all our problems were solved, all our Utopias realized, and everybody properly reformed to everybody else's satisfaction, human nature would still demand, and demand more than ever, an infinite scope for its aspiration.

We want no definite and conceivable heaven. It is interesting to be told that one may talk through a third person with the ghost of his grandsire and learn things that it little boots us to know; but that sort of thing will never take the place of religion. If we can cure some of our diseases by imagining that they do not exist, by all means let us do it; but man, the religious animal, craves something better than that. Nor will he long rest content with any alteration of cult or creed, or any readjustment of church machinery. Nothing will satisfy him in the long run but a hope so large,

so illimitable, that it can only be expressed by poetic symbols. Call it, if you will, a sense of following a light that is "kindly," or of resting in the everlasting arms. Or call it a conviction that "somehow good shall be the final goal of ill." Such an assurance the modern man needs in order to divest Death of the terrors with which, in the long ages that are past, the imagination of our forefathers has invested it.

For countless eons man's life was beset with fears and alarms. The awful enemy, Death, lurked for him on every hand, and he sought to placate the dread power by worship and sacrifice. He framed a code of conduct for himself, and those who would not conform to it he consigned to imaginary torments in a life beyond. All this is but a phase of the necessary will to live, but its effect was to invest human existence with an awful fear—the fear, not of doing the unbrotherly act to a neighbor, but of offending invisible and malignant demons who would one day wreak revenge. Little by little the more intelligent part of the race has been learning to conquer this haunting fear, but there is still much to be done in robbing Death of his ancient power to frighten.

Now it is the supreme function of religion to triumph over death by the aid of thoughts that take hold upon the Everlasting. To live the life of the spirit is to partake, here and now, of immortality. This is no pious hyperbole, but a philosophic affirmation which is as certain as any to which the mind can possibly commit itself. Men of thought no longer think of the life everlasting as a state of stagnant felicity, but rather as an unending process of growth; and in so conceiving it they do but project into the beyond the best part of the life they have known in the body.

But of such a process we now partake if we will. Not only is it real, but it is the most inspiring of all realities. Somehow man has actually traveled the road which leads from the mental outlook of an arboreal quadruped to that of a Goethe, a Pasteur, a Newman. To question whether the long and slow ascent has been worth while is a kind of insanity, since the process itself furnishes, in one way or another, our only criterion of what *is* worth while. Granted that the way has been dark and devious, and that much of it is red with the blood of man's inhumanity to man; still what

has been won is ours, and the winning of it forms the sole foundation of our belief that we are better than the beasts of the field. "What is man," exclaims the Psalmist, "that Thou takest knowledge of him?" But what were the earth without him? Without his intelligence, his forward-ranging idealism?

Yes, it is a glorious thing to live and to know that this instant, throbbing life of ours is a part of the increasing purpose that runs through the ages; to feel the sense of fellowship and of oneness with those who have gone before, and by their work, their suffering and their aspiration have created the noble inheritance that we now enjoy. Ah, those voices of the past! Do they not in truth form a symphony, bidding us lift up our hearts and live and work and suffer and be spent, and when the time comes die—in the full assurance that, if life be good, death as a part of life can not possibly be bad.

But perhaps you will say, What of the discords? What of the eternal conflict of opinion and of selfish interests? How about the dreary annals of folly, fanaticism and superstition—all those depressing voices which caused that same Wordsworth whom I quoted some time ago to speak of

> the heavy and the weary weight
> Of all this unintelligible world.

Do these also pertain to a symphony? Without the slightest dismay I answer yes. As the doomed McKinley said, not long after the madman's bullet tore through his body, It is God's way. Just because the upward path has led through darkness and danger and unspeakable suffering—just for that very reason we have a right to our courage. It is that which makes the human record grand and inspiring. The history of a race of angels would probably be rather depressing for creatures such as we are.

Fortunately the Genius of Life subdues the discords as they recede into the distance. In the lapse of time they are "quenched by meeting harmonies." It is only when we are very near to them that they shock us with a sense of mad fatality. I like to read in my Plato of what we miscall the last hours of Socrates. He had just spoken calmly to his judges, assuring them that he did not hate

them because they were doing him no harm; living or dead, he declared, the good man could not possibly come to harm. Soon afterwards they gave him the poison, and he drank it cheerfully. Presently his friends began to weep, and one of them to wail aloud; whereupon Socrates chided them gently, bidding them end the unseemly noise, since he had heard that a good man should die in peace.

A sad scene, surely,—for the moment and for a little group of mourning friends. But for the ages it is anything but sad. Wrought upon by the kindly alchemy of time it stands out for us as one of the inspiring moments of history. When we think of it we do not visualize the foolish judges, the wretched hemlock and the wailing friends. These things are hardly more to us than the weather of a day long past. What we think of is a great soul in a moment of splendid triumph. Perhaps we think, too, of the myriads who have read the story in Plato's simple narrative and have felt their souls touched to finer issues and kindled with the solemn joy of a new-born insight into this life's values.

Verily, there *is* a communion of saints. That noble phrase, so long consecrated to the expression of a devout aspiration, corresponds to a living reality. Whether we will or no, we belong to a vast brotherhood, the beginnings of which are lost in the backward abysm of time. We are social beings by necessity, and long before we are born. Men talk of individualism, and the word is useful enough in its way, but what it denotes is only a phase of the social sentiment. Of a self-made and self-sustaining personality, cut off from the social bond, we have no knowledge and can hardly form the conception. What we are we owe to those who have gone before. I do not mean merely that we are able to profit by their example, as we might conceivably profit by the experience of an alien race on another planet; I mean rather that in a very real sense we are one with those who have preceded us. In many a subtle way their lives are woven into the texture of our souls, so that they relive in us, and we are truly they.

And nothing is lost. Spiritual values are not annihilated when they are gathered into the sum total of that which makes life precious. It is their nature to diffuse and propagate themselves in

widening wave-rings that we can not see. A good deed in a naughty world may not make the world *visibly* better, but its goodness does not depend on the conspicuousness of its effects. The fealties of the soul can not be evaluated by the law of supply and demand.

The meaning that I would fain have you extract from the thoughts that I have dimly adumbrated, in poor words that fall sadly short of the majesty of my argument, is simply that life is noble to him that takes it nobly. I suppose there is no comfort in such reflections for the selfish, the narrow, or the timid person; but methinks there should be some for the broad, the brave and the loyal. Whether we hear the past as an inspiring harmony, or not, depends on ourselves; on the constancy of our will to believe; on the steadiness of our devotion to the large ideas and high aspirations for the sake of which, so far as we can see, humanity exists. To live in and for these is to hear the music of which our poet sung, and to be united, even while we yet breathe, with that

> choir invisible
> Of those immortal dead who live again
> In lives made better by their presence; live
> In pulses stirred to generosity,
> In deeds of daring rectitude, in scorn
> For miserable aims that end with self,
> In thoughts sublime that pierce the night with stars,
> And with their mild persistence urge man's search
> To vaster issues.

CALVIN THOMAS

THE PRESENT STATUS OF THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES*

THE rules, in accordance with which the degree of doctor of philosophy is now conferred in the universities in this Association, appear to be in general so uniform that the degree may be said, theoretically at least, to be well defined. A period of university study never less than two years; familiarity with the means and methods of investigation, including a reading knowledge of French and German; familiarity with a recognized branch of learning and its most closely related branches; and a dissertation embodying the results of individual research;—these are the things for which the degree theoretically stands. A requirement of at least one year of residence in the university conferring the degree leaves the migration of students unhampered. There is some variation in the statements of minimum requirements and in the definition of what constitutes candidacy as distinct from matriculation or registration, which does not appear, however, to affect very significantly the award of the degree. So far as I have learned, there is a general disposition to enforce the rules with increasing strictness. While one hears occasionally expressions of discontent with the product, the cause of the discontent is not so much that the product is bad as that it is not better. The students appear to have a high appreciation of the advantages afforded them and particularly of the advice and personal attention which their instructors are ever ready to give. If they go abroad, they do so to secure access to materials not accessible here or to enjoy the advantages of travel and the consequent acquaintance with other peoples and other tongues. They do not go abroad for better university advantages. All this is, doubtless, reason for congratulation.

The present status of the degree of doctor of philosophy is not, however, fully defined by such optimistic considerations. Optimism of outlook is, I believe, justified, but we must inevitably ask

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how well does the degree as conceived in our regulations conform to the educational situation we find in our universities? I am not raising a question of morality—although in the deepest sense of morals, I am—I am not spying for some culprit who does not obey the rules; I am not playing with the suspicion that we say one thing, but mean another. What I have in mind is something quite different. It is that the degree as conceived in our rules aims at one thing and has a certain emphasis, while our educational situation makes for a different thing and has a different emphasis. The degree in theory is more representative of certain traditional university ideas than it is of the society which supports our universities or of the students who seek instruction under our graduate faculties or of the educational status of the different departments of knowledge. It stands more for an ideal imposed upon our culture than for an ideal growing out of our culture. The degree lays emphasis on sound scholarship and advanced research; the situation in which we find ourselves lays emphasis on individual ability and proficiency. The degree aims at being the badge of the proved investigator; the situation makes it an indication of competency to perform certain services. In other words the degree is conceived primarily with reference to a standard and not primarily with reference to the preparation, needs, and aims of the students who are prepared to spend several years in university study, nor with reference to the expansion of university courses and departments. This fact is fully as important in determining the present status of the degree of doctor of philosophy as is any consideration of uniformity of requirements or any expression of aims or of ideals. It is therefore to the situation to which we are trying to fit the degree that I ask particular attention.

The question may be asked, does the degree represent a certain university ideal of scholarship or does it represent a certain standard of individual proficiency? I am well aware that this question may be readily answered by saying that it should represent both. But I am also well aware that the conditions we face are rendering increasingly difficult the prospect of making it represent both; and this for two principal reasons.

In the first place from my own experience, which I find con-

firmed by the experience of others, the research work of candidates for the degree is as a rule better than their scholarship. By that I do not mean simply that they know more about the particular subject they may have investigated than they do about the general field in which that subject lies or about the adjacent fields. I mean rather that the dissertation is a better indication of their ability than is their scholarship. Again I do not mean that the general examination shows that they possess a large ignorance. I mean rather that it appears to convict them of stupidity, while the dissertation shows that they are by no means stupid. They do not command and control the things which there is abundant reason to believe that they know. They appear to have no settled habit of mental digestion. They are like people who lunch between meals, but never regularly dine. The reasons for all this are far reaching and beyond our control. They involve the whole antecedent education and the intellectual milieu of the students who come to us. They come with no uniform preparation, with no common fund of ideas, with few rationalized views of life. They create no common intellectual atmosphere of study and inquiry. Their studies tend to increase their intellectual isolation. They are ready to work, energetic, and ambitious, but they are not rationally disciplined. It is research that disciplines and steadies them, but they are not with us long enough to exhibit the fruits of this discipline in an organized mind. They graduate, not as accomplished scholars whose research is a particularized indication of their scholarship, but as students who by their research have demonstrated their capacity. We are confident of them and hopeful, ready to commend them staunchly. They are, however, prisoners of hope, not sons of Greece.

I am, naturally, speaking of the great majority, not of the excellent or of the incompetent. Furthermore, the situation might be conceivably different. Four years of college and three years of university are surely sufficient to secure sound scholarship and good research when there is no adverse conspiracy of circumstances. The situation is not necessarily permanent. It is not necessarily something to be overanxious about. Yet it is something to be thoughtful about, something demanding organization, direction, and control, much more than resistance. It certainly does not deserve con-

tempt. Surely the imagination must be not a little quickened by the vision of that increasing band of young people who now come, even from the earth's corners, to our universities in search of a bettered existence. Degree hunters many of them are, no doubt, but that is not such a bad sport when you come to think of it. Surely, too, if the degree is regarded as an asset, that is some recognition of the value of university instruction. The aspect of the general situation which has thus far been set forth has been cited not for purposes of lamentation, but for purposes of sympathetic consideration. It is not, in my opinion, to be met by stiffening the rules, but by more appreciative attention to its merits and its possibilities.

In the second place, the subjects which may be designated as subjects of major interest are becoming increasingly numerous and increasingly restricted. This fact is affecting university methods and university procedure far more profoundly than is generally recognized. Branches of knowledge, which historically and as represented in the greater part of their literature are off-shoots from other and larger branches, have attained relative independence. They may be pursued and cultivated with little regard for their genesis and affiliations. Anthropology, for instance, which originally represented a specialized interest of the historian, the anatomist, the moralist, or the student of civilization, has become a subject which may be pursued by a student who is none of these. He may investigate the morals of primitive peoples—and, I add, with profit and large success—and still be radically ignorant of Aristotle, the Stoics, Kant, Bentham, Mill, and Spencer. He may, that is, be radically ignorant of the moral ideas of his own civilization. Instances like this could be multiplied from other departments of knowledge, from history, chemistry, physics, biology, literature. In other words, the differentiation of knowledge as historically brought about and as still largely reflected in our literature has ceased to afford the method of inquiry or determine the order of instruction and investigation. Instead of specializing on a broad foundation we now tend to begin with limited interests and seek breadth as investigation proceeds. We tend to make departments of knowledge immediately accessible to all comers without elaborate

introduction; to reduce prerequisites to a minimum and to the immediately necessary; and to stimulate the taste for problems. We have ceased to be monists in knowledge and have become pluralists.

The philosopher cries out against this fact, but his cry is ineffectual. His ineffectualness is an indication that this aspect of the situation is, like the other, not one to be resisted simply or to stiffen the rules against. It is rather one to provoke thought, to claim consideration which may lead to a more effective direction, organization, and control. I should be most reluctant to admit that the day of synthetic knowledge is forever past, but I must admit that the situation which we face in our university instruction discloses no synthesis which can be wisely imposed upon the spirit of direct and immediate inquiry for which our university departments stand.

These two aspects of the situation, the equipment of our students and our university practice, naturally interact and make at present for proficiency rather than for scholarship. Students who come to the university without a common fund of ideas and without disciplined and organized minds are not likely to be much altered in these respects by even three years of residence in a university where, too, there is no common fund of ideas and no synthetic view of knowledge expressing itself as the institution's life. They find themselves in a turmoil, in a place of excitement and competing interests, stimulated, as the best of them repeatedly testify, to do their best, and that means to excell and not to mature.

It is apparent, I hope, that I have described the situation as I see it for no purpose of condemnation or complaint. I have not been trying to discover evils and then propose a remedy. In fact, I have nothing to recommend, or rather I claim the privilege of hiding behind my subject and of recommending nothing. Yet what I have said may own a purpose beyond that of simply recording what appears to be the present status of the degree of doctor of philosophy, a university ideal accommodating itself to a situation of which it is not the natural expression. That purpose is to suggest that the situation is more in need of appreciation and sympathetic study than our rules are in need of amendment or of in-

creased rigor of application. It is also to suggest that the problems which are now important are not problems of administrative organization, efficiency, or ingenuity. Our machinery is, so far as I can discover, in excellent working order. Business is done with decency, dispatch, and with a sensitiveness to justice. There is, however, a thing which, I believe, we keep too infrequently in mind, namely, the social character of the university. By that I do not mean the comforts and entertainment of our leisure. The university is only incidentally a place where degrees are conferred upon the satisfaction of certain requirements. It is essentially a little city devoted to the intellectual life. There is, I believe, need that that life be led in a more civic and social fashion within the walls. This can never be accomplished by rules and regulations, for Sparta is never Athens. It can be accomplished only by the large mindedness and generous cooperation of those who teach, who, while working in their chosen individual lines, have not forgotten that there is such a thing as education.

As I have said, I have nothing to recommend, nothing, indeed, unless it be to suggest the importance, now that we have settled down to a marked uniformity of procedure, of considering with sympathy the educational situation in which we find ourselves. How far is what we theoretically expect from our students reasonable in view of what they are intellectually and in view of the kind of intellectual surroundings we afford them. Have the variety of their preparation and its lack of unity, on one hand, and the growing differentiation of knowledge with the consequent independence and isolation, in both instruction and investigation, of its different departments, on the other hand, have these things made it impossible to regard the degree as indicative of an education rounded out or centralized in some important inquiry? Is it a guarantee of a cultivated mind, or is it the evidence of tested ability? Since the degree is conferred in Sanskrit and in animal husbandry, in philosophy and in highway engineering, for what does it essentially stand? Are our doctors of philosophy accomplished scholars or are they competent persons? Such questions, I believe, are pertinent to any adequate appreciation and understanding of what is going on in our universities.

Undoubtedly such questions suggest also certain possibilities of action, which may also be put in the form of questions. Since the number of subjects in which the degree may be awarded varies in this association from fifteen to over fifty, should that number be reduced? On what principles should the reduction, if made, be made? If made would it be in the interest of justice to those who seek the university and in the interest of wise university development? Shall we insist that students pass examinations in certain subjects when they have succeeded in doing a piece of work creditably, without troubling themselves much about those subjects? Shall we require of them what our ideals demand, but what their work does not demand? Shall we insist on broad preparation before research, making the former prerequisite to candidacy, or shall we insist that research should come first and then that it be supplemented by widening knowledge in the direction indicated by the research, reversing thus our present ideas in this regard? Shall we restrict the degree to a chosen few, and provide something else for the greater number of those who now receive it? Shall we differentiate the degree itself, so that doctors of philosophy will be students of philosophy, only, and there will be doctors of chemistry, of botany, of agronomy, as well?

I have tried to state these questions without implying any answers, but with some regard to matters I have heard discussed. Without answers I leave them. They may, perhaps, provoke discussion.

Frederick J. E. Woodbridge

FREDERICK THE GREAT AND HIS BOOKS

THE relation of books to men has been frequently discussed. The idea that the books of a given individual can, in course of time, become an effective means of appreciating and appraising his very temperament has been repeatedly set forth. And since we are inclined to look upon books as companions that do not speak and yet have much to say, the proverb, "Tell me with whom you associate and I will tell you who you are," is easily paraphrased and made to read, "Tell me what books you read, and I will tell you who you are." Goethe draws a comparison between men and books when, in speaking of certain desperately dull people, he says, "If they were books, I would not read them." And Wilhelm Hauff refers to a sad but not infrequent experience when he remarks that association with bad books can be even more dangerous than association with bad men. This whole idea of the relation of men to books found, however, its most pregnant formulation in the French expression, "La bibliothèque, c'est l'homme." This felicitous *mot* has been ascribed to Frederick the Great. I have read Frederick the Great's works, however, and have not found it among his writings, and yet there are but few people to whom it could be so happily ascribed as to the great King.

This paraphrase of Buffon's "Le style c'est l'homme" needs in many instances a limitation and in some cases an expansion. It can really be applied only to those libraries that have been entirely collected by their owners. Where we have to do with the libraries of princes or with those of private families, we must, in judging the personalities of their owners, eliminate all those books which have come to them by inheritance, and study only those which they themselves have acquired. And in the case of a king we must proceed with extreme caution. In such collections we will inevitably find books that have nothing whatsoever to do with the character and

the interests of the ruler in question, so that it would be exceptionally unwise to look upon his library as the reflex of his mind. Such a library easily becomes the depository for all those books presented to him by committees, corporations, representatives of all sorts of sciences, and by people who like to reach royalty. In such a case the material that is really characteristic of its owner is crowded out by a great mass of matter with whose selection he had nothing to do. And those books that really give him his intellectual nourishment, those that really lie near his heart and become the companions of his life, those he will gather into a small private library. There are many cases where the general books that stand in rank and file serve only for purposes of decoration, where they hardly have any other mission than to fill the book-cases that occupy the otherwise vacant spaces along the wall, and where their activity is confined to throwing off a pleasing play of colors from their linen or leather backs.

And our proverb needs expansion in so far as not all men are in a position, nor are they obliged, to buy all the books they have to read and like to read. This is especially the case today, since popular public libraries, with their elaborate and praiseworthy equipments, readily and agreeably meet the reading demands of the masses. And this leads one to expand the above saying to the extent that it is reading that characterizes the man. With Frederick the Great, however, books and reading are synonymous. That is to say, the books that he had in his library became his intellectual and spiritual property. Everything that did not appeal to his tastes and his tendencies he presented to the public library which the Great Elector had founded with books from his own private shelves. Nor did he do this in silence and without ceremony. On the contrary, he invariably accompanied such gifts with explanations that left no doubt as to the reason for his action. It is a well known fact that Frederick the Great knew but precious little about the Middle Ages and that he looked upon the German language as utterly unfit for use in the treatment of poetic themes. Nevertheless, Professor Müller once upon a time sent him a collection of German poems from the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The King could do nothing with them. They irked him. And with unkind

frankness he wrote to the donor: "You have far too high an opinion of the poems from the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the publication of which you have latterly effected. In my opinion they are not worth one shot of powder and did not deserve to be exhumed from the dust of oblivion in which they lay buried. I shall not put up with such wretched stuff in my collection; I will simply throw it out."

It would be but a repetition of well known facts to give a detailed account of the training which Frederick the Great did not receive in his youth. His father, otherwise so alert and active, and interested in the progress and development of Prussia, was irreconcilably hostile to all kinds of higher education. He gave his son, therefore, only the scantiest and most conventional sort of schooling. But we must remember that it was not simply the unfavorable attitude of the father that deprived the son of a good early training. Frederick himself as a boy lacked industry and composure, and had a disposition to do only that which interested him for the time being. It is this combination of circumstances that caused Frederick to learn so little in his boyhood days. He himself admits this later in a letter from Rheinsberg to his teacher Duhan in which he tells him that he is now in belated pursuit of the time that he so recklessly lost in his youth, and admits that certain inclinations caused him to deviate from the proper way. To Duhan and to his older sister Wilhelmina, later Margravine of Bayreuth, Frederick the Great owed his first interest in reading. With Wilhelmina he read at appointed hours every afternoon. She provided him with books which he took with him on the chase or which he read in bed. When his tutor and his attendant were asleep, he would climb over the latter's bed, go into another room and there read, until finally these nocturnal excursions were discovered and forbidden. But we must not imagine that he was reading serious and instructive books. We must accept Frederick's repeated confession that he did not then concern himself seriously with the various sciences. This confession is not contradicted by the fact that the youthful Frederick possessed a library of 3,775 volumes. We must not, however, judge the intellectual activity and the intellectual tendency of the Crown Prince either from the size or from the contents of this library, for

the whole had been bought in a lump by his teacher Duhan and did not arise as the needs of the boy grew. It contained to be sure, as the still extant catalogue shows, the chief works of French literature, as well as those of English and Italian. But with the latter Frederick had nothing to do, since he did not know these languages. There was also contained in the collection a mass of pamphlets on mathematics, science, theology, ethics, and mysticism. It is easy to see how far removed such a library was from the intellectual horizon of a boy from sixteen to nineteen years old. Of course, there were also some books in this collection which Frederick himself had bought. He once said to Friedrich Nicolai, the son of the founder of the firm of like name that still exists in Berlin, that as a young man he had often been in his father's shop. Friedrich Wilhelm I. did not learn of the existence of this bookstore, until Katte, Frederick's companion in flight, confessed it to him. After he had told its proprietor to leave Berlin within twenty-four hours and had sent Duhan out of the country, he ordered the books to be packed up and shipped to Holland where they were sold.

Much smaller in size but of infinitely greater importance for a proper appraisal of the mental tendencies of the youthful Frederick was the library which he himself collected in Rheinsberg. To describe even superficially the general influence of the Rheinsberg period would take us too far afield. Suffice it to say that Frederick was influenced by every single one of the books that he had collected in the castle. He stored them away in the familiar tower-room, in the cases between the windows and in the niches in the wall beneath the windows. And he read them. Out of deference to Voltaire, whose friend, the Marquise du Chatelet, had edited Newton's physics, he even took up natural science and physics, subjects which later lay far removed from his interests. He read primarily the masterpieces of the literature of classical antiquity, as well as those of French literature of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. He concerned himself also a great deal with history. When he read now it was not simply a matter of aesthetic enjoyment, he wished also to acquire that particular sort of information that would be of direct benefit to him in his later calling as King. "To read is to think" is one of his proverbs. It was literature and

science, the "divine and lofty goddess" and the "milk-giving cow," that furnished the nourishment for his receptive mind and his eager soul.

The next library to be considered is the one that was housed in the *Stadtschloss* at Potsdam. It contains about one thousand volumes, but is no longer in the room it occupied during Frederick's time. For the most part it contains those particular books which Frederick bought between the year he ascended the throne and the year his favorite castle, Sans Souci, was finished (1747). A number of works especially valued by the King were added to it later. In 1747, he ordered the library at Rheinsberg—the castle itself he had in the meanwhile given to his brother Henry—brought to Potsdam, where it was made an important part of the library then in formation at his favorite residence. And to this very day, this library room is the place, despite Adolf Menzel's familiar picture of the Round Table, where the visitor to the castle of Sans Souci comes into closest touch with the personality of the great King. By later accessions the library grew until it contained about two thousand three hundred volumes. This is the place for which the King longed, when in camp or on the field of battle he was forced to "faire divorce avec les Muses." He longed for it when, in conferences with his reader, De Catt, whom he took with him on his different campaigns, he was obliged to talk more about marches of the *arrière-garde* and imminent battles than about literature and philosophy. Under such circumstances he confined himself to such consolation as could be got by greeting the muses from afar through his bosom friend, Jordan, telling them he hoped to see them again in winter quarters, and assuring them that he would then give them a rendezvous. And he kept his word. On the first of March, 1759, he wrote to his friend d'Argens that he was living in winter quarters at Breslau like a monk, taking his meals alone and spending his spare time in reading. Two years later he wrote to the same friend from the same place that the books from Berlin had come, that they were at once a comfort and an entertainment to him, and that he was living with them and with no one else. For in Breslau he had also a little library which he had collected between the Silesian and the Seven Years war and which he later supple-

mented, and in this improvised library, as in the preceding ones, we find the King's favorite authors—representatives from classical antiquity and modern French—side by side. During the French invasion in the winter of 1806–7, the castellan had the books packed in boxes and placed in the cellar so that they were saved. But even during his campaigns, in times of momentary leisure his tent resembled, as he himself said, the study of a philosopher, the tub of Diogenes, or the library of Leibniz.

After the battle at Soor, on the thirtieth of September, 1745, the King's field library, as well as his baggage, was lost. He then had Duhan send him books from the library of his now deceased friend Jordan, whose book plate bore the inscription: "Ex libris C. S. Jordani et amicorum." The library did, in actuality, belong not only to Jordan but also to his friends.

In 1763, peace was proclaimed, the storms of war had died down, and Frederick the Great, who never declared war unless forced to, returned to Potsdam. The circle of his literary and personal friends in the meantime had been greatly diminished. It was therefore with uncommon satisfaction that he returned to the consolation of his quiet and peaceful books at Sans Souci. And now we see him gathering, chronologically at least, his last library in the *Neues Palais* at Potsdam. And there this library stands today in its old place in a narrow, hall-like room in the southern wing of the castle which Frederick occupied. The cases in which the books are placed were remodeled two years ago for the Empress Augusta Viktoria.

The books that the King wanted close at hand he arranged on tortoise-shell frames with rococo ornamentation in his study and in a special reading room that lay to one side and that he was particularly fond of occupying. The last accessions to this library in the *Neues Palais* were what were apparently ten folio volumes of the Church Fathers: Chrysostom, Hieronymus, Augustine, and so on. The history of these is as follows. Frederick's friend, the Marquis d'Argens, also occupied a room in the *Neues Palais* which the King equipped with a small library and as a part of this collection he placed these "friends" of the Marquis, as he was fond of calling them. In reality they were not books on patristic literature at

all, but simply wooden boxes covered with paper so that they looked like books, with the names of the alleged authors on the back. The whole scheme was cleverly carried out as a joke.

The libraries in Charlottenburg and Berlin may also briefly be mentioned. Both are of subordinate significance for a study of the King. Both are small, though the one in Charlottenburg was formerly larger, as may be seen from the cases that once stood in the library room in the castle. This library occupied the first floor of the wing built by Knobelsdorff. The collection was of importance only up to the time of the building of Sans Souci, that is to say from 1740 to 1747, and it was important even then only in so far as this period was not interrupted by the two Silesian wars. After the building of Sans Souci, Charlottenburg immediately retired into the background. The collection consists today of only about one hundred and ninety volumes, including the above mentioned works on physics from Rheinsberg. It is entirely possible that parts of this library were taken to Sans Souci.

The collection that was arranged for the Schloss in Berlin was not preserved in its original integrity. Frederick's successor, Friedrich Wilhelm II., made it a part of his collection from which the writer of this article, so far as it was possible, restored it. The clue that was followed in this restoration was the letter "B" in Latin script with foliar decoration. In this way two hundred volumes could be identified and restored, volumes which Friedrich Wilhelm II. read and used during the brief periods that he spent in Berlin.

Frederick the Great never had a special bookplate, but all of his books, except those in Charlottenburg, are marked. A capital "V" in Latin script stamped in gold is the mark of the library in Sans Souci. The explanation of this is that Frederick called the castle, since it was situated on the site of a former vineyard, at times by the French "Vigne," just as he had a habit of referring to himself as "Le Philosophe de Vigne." The books at the *Stadtschloss* at Potsdam are marked with a "P"; those of the *Neues Palais* with an "S," since this building, which joins the park of Sans Souci on the southwest, was not built until after the Seven Years war and was called "Das neue Palais von Sans Souci." The books in Bres-

lau have either no mark at all, or a "B," or a "Br," or a "B" in a cartouche. Of the "B" of the books in Berlin we have already spoken. The books in Charlottenburg were not marked, since the custom was not introduced until Frederick had ceased living there. It is for this reason that we find in this collection those books on natural science, with which the king no longer concerned himself, and a relatively large number of folio volumes, beautifully printed and superbly bound, but which no longer appealed to him.

Without taking into consideration the books that the King received from Paris, and basing our estimate on the still extant collections, it seems that the King spent about twenty-one thousand thalers for the purchase of books and over thirteen thousand thalers for binding. Without exception his books are bound in red or brown morocco. Computed according to current German coinage, he paid in 1763 eight marks for the binding of his duodecimos, from ten to twelve marks for his octavos, forty-two marks for his smaller folios and sixty for his larger ones.

The above mentioned sum of twenty-one thousand thalers was spent only for the books that Frederick bought in Berlin. It gives only a fair idea of the whole amount. In the first place, the accounts in a number of instances have been lost and cannot be found by diligent search through the royal archives. Not only during the period when he was Crown Prince, but also after 1740, Frederick satisfied an important, indeed an essential part of his demands by books bought in Paris. These Parisian accounts are also hopelessly lost. As early as 1736, Frederick appointed Claude Nicolas Thieriot as his official literary agent in Paris, whose duty it was to keep himself thoroughly posted on the new books that appeared and to send the most important ones at once to the King. Thieriot was a friend of Voltaire and it is more than likely that he had been recommended, possibly indirectly, by Voltaire himself to the King. After twelve years an estrangement arose between King and subject. It seems that Frederick did not pay promptly, and that Thieriot became lax in his duties. Frederick dismissed him. It is not worth while to go in detail into the history of Thieriot's successors since little is known of those who acted as the King's literary

advisers up to the beginning of the Seven Years war. One of these, d'Arnaud, became so well acquainted with the King that he was invited to Sans Souci, naturally to the great vexation of Voltaire. And immediately after the Peace of Hubertusburg, Friedrich Melchior Grimm, who held the position of editor of a literary correspondence that was sent around to various courts, became in this way acquainted with Frederick who took Grimm into his employ, but never had a liking for him and after three years dismissed him. Frederick then fell back on Thieriot, but the latter could no longer satisfy him either. The reasons for this lay not in Thieriot's critical judgment nor in his performance of his duties, but was due to the general decline of French literature in the last third of the eighteenth century.

Frederick the Great was an extremely conservative reader. The intellectual products of French literature at its zenith in the seventeenth and first half of the eighteenth centuries he treasured above everything else, and he idolized the authors of his epoch. He would have nothing to do with any others. It is, for example, greatly to be regretted that he allowed Lessing, a man who, intellectually at least, had a great deal in common with him, to pass unnoticed. But when "Minna von Barnhelm" appeared in 1763, Frederick no longer had any interest in literary novelties—and that was surely a novelty. Anything new that was brought to his attention he declined to consider, whether it came from France or Germany. He restricted himself to his old friends whom he read over and over time and time again, and in the reading of whom alone he derived unalloyed pleasure. It is for this reason that he declined the efforts of Voltaire and d'Alembert to procure for him a substitute for Thieriot. He did this, not for personal, but for concrete reasons. When Voltaire, Fontenelle, Mairan, Crébillon, even Gresset, the author of "Vert-Vert," were writing it was a pleasure to hear from Paris for it meant hearing from Parnassus. But now-a-days, said Frederick in substance, when we are getting nothing but compilations and collections of the 23,633 great men and 8,566 famous women that France has produced, the journals that contain excerpts from them are not to be endured. Who wants to know anything about the new method of clysterizing? Who wants to read the

book dedicated to Louis XV. on the new method of shaving? And since the journals that appeared in Paris had no interest for him he had no desire to have an official literary agent in France.

With this attitude d'Alembert at the bottom of his heart was in accord. He had to admit that French literature was now producing many thistles, a few ephemeral flowers, and very little fruit. The only consolation that he had was that it was not much better with the other nations, and that France, after all, had some advantages over them. But what worried him most was the fear that France might not retain this supremacy, and that in course of time the very nations whose taste for literary things had been developed in France would beat France just as a child beats the nurse whose breast no longer gives it milk. The King expressed a similar view to Voltaire. He wrote: "Si vous étiez jeune, je prendrais des Grimm, des La Harpe et tout ce qu'il y a de mieux à Paris pour m'envoyer des ouvrages." But Parnassus was buried with Voltaire, and the new products were not worth the paper on which they were written. "Il est trop dégoûté de nos rapsodies et il a raison," Voltaire then wrote to d'Alembert, and to the King he addressed the following verses that left no doubt as to his attitude toward his relations to the literary Paris of his day:

Vous n'avez donc plus dans Paris
De courtier de littérature?
Vous renoncez aux beaux esprits,
A tous les immortels écrits
De l'almanach et du Mercure?
L'in-folio ni la brochure
A vos yeux n'ont donc plus de prix?
D'où vous vient tant d'indifférence?
Vous soupçonnez que le bon temps
Est passé pour jamais en France,
Et que notre antique opulence
Aujourd'hui fait place en tout sens
Aux guenilles de l'indigence.
. . . . . .
Le goût s'enfuit, l'ennui nous gêne,
On cherche des plaisirs nouveaux . . .
. . . . . .
On critique, on critiquera,
On imprime, on imprimera

De beaux écrits sur la musique,
Sur la science économique,
Sur la finance et la tactique
Et sur les filles d'Opéra.

In addition to his book agents the King also employed from time to time a number of readers, the best known of whom was De Catt, with whom the King became acquainted while on a journey to Holland, and whom he took into his service during the Seven Years war, in 1758. De Catt kept a record of his conferences with the King which covers the time down to July 1760. Unfortunately he afterwards edited these records, so that their reliability was somewhat weakened, and yet they give a very good account of the King's reading during the above mentioned years. He has also given us certain sayings of the King, some of which refer to his past life. The twenty-second volume of the Royal Prussian Civic Archives contains not only De Catt's diaries but also his memorabilia. Frederick's last reader was Dantal. While it was the duty of the other readers not only to read to the King, but also to give him an opportunity to talk with scholarly men about the latest literary phenomena, Dantal's duties were restricted to reading. When Frederick was younger he was very fond of reading aloud himself, so that De Catt once jestingly remarked that he was not the King's reader but the King was his. In his later life Frederick no longer had the strength to read, so that during the period from 1784 to 1786 Dantal appeared daily, during the winter at six or seven or eight in the morning, in summer two hours earlier, and read this and that. He tells us what he read in his interesting pamphlet, "Les délassemens littéraires ou heures de lecture de Frédéric II.," which appeared at Elbing in 1791. There was no definite number of hours that Dantal was supposed to read; sometimes he would read for three hours in succession, especially during the Carnival in Berlin, which Frederick in his later days did not attend. From the end of July 1786, the reading intervals became longer and longer—the King would sometimes fall asleep during the reading. The last books that he had read to him were the two historical works of Voltaire: "Le siècle de Louis XIV." and "Le précis du siècle de Louis XV." Dantal was reading one day a description of the battle

at Rossbach (November 5, 1757). When he came to the passage, "Frederick, surrounded on all sides by the enemy, made up his mind to die, with weapon in hand, in the ranks of the army of Prince Soubise," the King, sick though he was, cried out with a loud voice: "Ah, but there was no reason for dying then." Frederick breathed his last on August 17, 1786.

De Catt and Dantal both assure us that the King, as is to be expected of any one who really likes books, took exceptionally good care of his. And on this account most of them have been preserved in almost perfect condition. Only those that he took with him on his various campaigns show evidences of use. Frederick himself attended to the packing and unpacking, and he had a very happy habit of arranging the books on the shelves in the precise order in which he intended to read them. De Catt writes, for example, from the winterquarters in Freiberg (April 24, 1760): "Il avait arrangé dans cette suite les livres qu'il se proposait de lire, le premier volume de Lucrèce, le second volume de la manière d'étudier les belles lettres par Rollin, la Rhétorique et la Poétique d'Aristote, les Oraisons funèbres de Fléchier, le petit Carême de Massillon, Racine, Zaïre, Alzire, Oreste, Mérope et Brutus de Voltaire, Tacite, Contrains,—les d'entrer de Bayle et les deux dernières campagnes de Turenne. 'Telle,' disait-il, 'être sa lecture pendant ce quartier de cantonnement.' Je nourrirai bien ici mon âme, car je prévois que dans cette campagne je n'aurai plus de momens à donner aux lettres et à la philosophie. Cette campagne sera vive, mon cher, elle sera terrible, quel en sera le resultat? Ignoramus, est ce là du bon latin?"

Dantal also tells us that the King laid great stress on the arrangement of the books on the shelves, and any book for which there was no space in the cases was put on the table or the window-sills of his living room. These unplaced books no one dared touch without special permission, and if Dantal took a book from the cases he was obliged to put a card in the vacant space so that the right place for the book could be found. The books which the King had read were placed in an upright position, those he had not read lay flat. Each class of books had its special case according to whether it was history, or literature or poetry, and so on. The Greek and Latin works stood by themselves. So much for Dantal. But if this

arrangement was followed during the life of the King, it has not been preserved since his death. A few years ago the writer undertook to arrange the King's library according to the various branches of science and art and to publish a general catalogue. This catalogue was reprinted, for the most part, in the *Hohenzollern-Jahrbücher* for 1911–1912.

The plan of arrangement pursued is as follows: first come the books that the King himself wrote, in so far as these were published during his lifetime and made a part of his library. After these come philosophy, theology, science of history, Greek, Roman, French, Italian, English, Spanish-Portuguese and Oriental literature, as well as the history of literature and art, grammar, philology, military tactics, law, economics, medicine, natural science and technology. The books on architecture and dictionaries are placed last. With but unimportant exceptions all of these works are in French. Even the Greek and Roman classics the King read in French translations, since he knew very little Latin and no Greek. He lost thereby the charm of the original language, but his books were translated for the most part by French clergymen and the translations are clear, tasteful and very readable. What Frederick in any case was after was the content and not the style. He was particularly anxious to inform himself about the remote past.

We have often heard Frederick spoken of in his old age as the "lonely king." There is reason in the remark, for the friends of his youth, his personal and official comrades, his tried and true associates had died. But his truest friends—his books—remained. They had not died; they could not die, and to the very last hour of his earthly life, *these* friends always accompanied him on his eventful and thorny road to fame.

Three books loaned from the Royal libraries for the Frederick the Great exhibition were composed by the King himself:

(1) Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de la maison de Brandenbourg. Au donjon du château. MDCCLI. 1 vol. 4°. This volume gives a history of Frederick's house. It is the first edition, the edition *de luxe,* which the King had printed in his private press in Berlin, after he had had the individual parts read to him by his secretary, Darget of the Royal Academy of Sciences, in the

years 1747–1749. The illustrations are by the most important engraver of that time, George Friedrich Schmid (1712–1775). The vignettes as well as the individual illustrations are of exceptional interest. The edition itself is very rare.

(2) Oeuvres du Philosophe de Sanssouci: I–III. Au donjon du château. Avec privilège d'Apollon. MDCCL. 3 vols. 4°. These three volumes in this complete and rare edition *de luxe* contain the poems of Frederick the Great and were likewise printed in his private press established in the Castle at Berlin. The first volume contains "Le Palladion," a poetic-satiric composition directed against the French, their kings and their mistresses. The French ambassador at the Court of Berlin, Marquis Valory, occupies a central position. Soon after its publication Frederick recalled, so far as possible, the first volume of this edition and had the copies destroyed. Only a very few have been preserved. Aside from the edition owned by the royal family, this complete edition is duplicated only in the Royal Library in Berlin. The Hohenzollern Museum contains the first volume with the King's own corrections, volumes two and three with the observations of Voltaire and the notes of the King. The copy exhibited comes from the library of the *Stadtschloss* at Potsdam, where there are still twelve unbound copies of the first volume. The volumes have on the fly-leaf the note in the handwriting of Emperor Frederick III.: "Removed from the *Stadtschloss* at Potsdam, August 3, 1875. Friedrich Wilhelm." The three volumes were meant by him for a collection of all the extant editions and translations of his illustrious ancestor's works. This collection is now in the Royal Private Library in Berlin.

(3) Extrait du dictionnaire historique et critique de Bayle, divisé en deux volumes avec une préface. A Berlin, chez Chrétien Frédéric Voss 1765 (I). II. 2 vols. 8°. Sign "V." These two volumes, taken from the library at Sans Souci, constitute the extract which Frederick made from the work in four folio volumes of the French skeptic Bayle. Frederick added a few ideas of his own. It was Bayle's purpose to show that our moral and ethical convictions are totally independent of our religious dogmas. From Bayle the followers of enlightenment throughout all Europe drew inspiration

for their literary, historical and philosophical discussions. Bayle was one of Frederick's favorite authors. He gave him a careful study before he began making his excerpts. Bayle's skeptical philosophy and lack of system appealed to the King, whose purpose just now was a double one. In the first place, he wanted a handy edition of the book for his own use; in the second place, he wanted to make Bayle's ideas accessible to the general public by means of a cheap edition.

As early as 1752, as we learn from Voltaire's letter to the Margravine of Bayreuth, Frederick had the intention "faire écrire l'esprit de Bayle." It was not, however, until 1764 that he carried out the idea contained in the letter to his brother Henry: "Je suis à présent occupé à faire imprimer un Extrait du Dictionnaire (de Bayle) qui ne sera composé que de la partie philosophique de l'ouvrage, qui, sans contredit, est la meilleure . . . l'édition se doit faire in 8°." Likewise on the ninth of October of the same year he wrote to the Duchess of Gotha, saying that his edition of Bayle would consist of from five to six volumes, whereas in reality he limited himself to two volumes. The edition before us is the one published in 1765. Since it did not satisfy him, he had it revised soon after by Marquis d'Argens. This edition appeared as "Nouvelle édition augmentée" at Berlin in 1767. Concerning both editions he wrote on November 25, 1765, to Voltaire. "Cet extrait du dictionnaire de Bayle est de moi. Je m'y étais occupé dans un temps où j'avais beaucoup d'affaires; l'édition s'en est ressentie. On en prépare à présent une nouvelle."

Several books in the exhibit* were given to the King by their various authors. The most interesting of these is doubtless:

(4) Hérode et Mariamne, Tragédie de M. de Voltaire. Paris MDCCXXV. Avec privilège du Roy. 1 vol. 8°. There is a dedication in Voltaire's own handwriting; there is no mark. Voltaire's undated dedication reads: "Sire, cet ouvrage n'est pas le premier que j'aie l'honneur de presenter à votre majesté daignez recevoir avec bonté ce nouvel hommage je suis né sujet du roy de France. mon respect pour la vertu m'a rendu le votre je suis avec une veneration et une reconnaissance profonde de votre majesté le tres humble et tres obeissant serviteur Voltaire."

* See Editorial Comment.

It is significant that Frederick did not receive this book, which appeared in 1725, until he became King. And it is also remarkable that throughout the voluminous correspondence that was carried on between the King and Voltaire, in which many of the latter's works were discussed, there is no mention of this tragedy. The book, like almost all the dedication copies, contains no mark. It was not preserved in the King's libraries but was later secured from private owners and made a part of the collection in Sans Souci.

(5) (Marquise du Chatelet) Institutions de physique. Paris MDCCXL. 1 vol. 8° Also contains a dedication in Voltaire's handwriting: "Sapientiae amans, sapienti offert."

Other presentation volumes are by d'Alembert, and De Cames. A number of volumes in the collection: Lucretius, Aristotle's "Poetics," Cicero's letters, Horace, and Ovid's "Metamorphoses," all in French translation, and various volumes by Montesquieu, Crébillon le Fils, Bonhours, Madame Deshoulières and Chaulieu, and others, were the direct personal property of the King and some of these identical copies have been his companions in his campaigns.

A survey of the books placed on exhibition, most of which were taken from the various libraries at random, shows that the majority of them have a very real and personal connection with Frederick the Great, and that many of them have their own history. The individual who traces out and follows up the history of these books will be brought into most immediate touch with the fundamental and essential characteristics of the great King, and his study will reveal to him in due course the inner story of the mind and soul of a man who was really great both in words and in deeds.

Bogdan Krieger, Ph.D.
Librarian of the Royal Private Library
Berlin

EWEN McINTYRE

Honorary President, College of Pharmacy

EWEN McINTYRE

Honorary President, College of Pharmacy

IN the death of Mr. Ewen McIntyre, which occurred on Wednesday, January 8, at his residence, 303 West 74th Street, the College of Pharmacy suffers one of the most severe and painful losses in its history. Mr. McIntyre was the oldest living graduate of this School, being a member of the class of 1847. He became a trustee of the College in 1873, vice-president in 1874 and president in 1876, in which office he continued until 1889. He then again entered the board of trustees, in which position he continued until 1892. In 1904 he was elected honorary president and continued to fill this office until the occurrence of his death.

Mr. McIntyre was one of the oldest living pharmacists of this city, if not actually the oldest. When he established his pharmacy at 18th Street and Broadway, his friends considered him reckless in moving so far out of the city, where residents were few and scattered. At that time little could be seen from his front door except pasture fields, enclosed by rail fences. During that period of small beginnings, he achieved business success by his habits of economy and industry, and prepared himself to take full advantage of the larger opportunities which came with the upward growth of the city. He withstood successfully all financial storms and scored a continuous success, retaining to the last his ownership of the valuable commercial site where he originally located, an act that well illustrates the habit of persistency and permanency that characterized his entire life.

His high and influential position in pharmacy, national as well as local, did not cease with his retirement from active business, but continued without intermission until his death, which met him as honorary president of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

His commercial honesty and honor were of the sterling and severe type of a former generation. His entire professional record fails to disclose any act which could be justly characterized as dis-

honorable or unprofessional. He was recognized far beyond the limits of the pharmaceutical world as a business man of sound credit and one whose word could be trusted to the uttermost, and in this way he will be remembered by thousands who survive him. To the physicians of this city, Mr. McIntyre has always been known as a pharmacist who respected the proper relations between the two professions and who represented the highest ideals and excellence in pharmaceutical practice.

It was Mr. McIntyre's discoveries of adulterated drugs in the New York market, and his energy in directing general attention to them, which led to the first federal legislation on this subject, to the official inspection of drug importations and, incidentally, to the formation of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Mr. McIntyre's interest in pharmaceutical education was early enlisted and grew steadily with his individual development. He watched its progress as a national institution, while he worked unremittingly for its local advancement. Perhaps the New York College of Pharmacy is his greatest monument, although that claim may well be contested by the American Pharmaceutical Association. He gave freely of both his time and money to protect and advance it at many stages of its career, and the conservation of its educational ideals is largely attributable to his steady support during various critical periods.

One of the most striking characteristics of this really great man was his ability to so easily take to himself each newly appearing generation, while retaining all of value that he had gained through his acquaintance with those who had preceded. His mind refused to bow to the psychological law of failure of the aged to perceive the new while clinging tenaciously to the memory of the past. He thus secured a place in the minds and hearts of the latest graduates in pharmacy that was hardly less secure than that which he retained with the aged. With all these persons he will continue to live in his death, and the influence of his character upon their lives must continue to be great.

Mr. McIntyre's religious life was one of steadiness and consistency. He lived his belief. Were there more to live as he did, there would be fewer to doubt the sufficiency of Christianity as the dominant power.

Personally, Mr. McIntyre was of the most sweet and cheerful disposition. Present trouble was with him always submerged in a confident and realizing faith in the future. His very entrance into the presence of discouragement or sadness tended to dissipate it. The sight of his smiling face and the grasp of his hand were a never-failing stimulus, and their memory is an abiding reality.

H. H. Rusby

JAMES W. McLANE, M.D.

DR. JAMES W. McLANE was born in New York City on August 19, 1839. He was graduated from Yale University in 1861, and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons as a student in 1862. He graduated with honor in 1864, and three years later was appointed a lecturer on materia medica. The following year, 1868, he was advanced to the position of professor, thus becoming a professor in the College in the unusually short period of four years from the date of his graduation. He retained this position until 1872, when he resigned it to take the position of adjunct professor of obstetrics. Five years afterward he was promoted to the full professorship, which he held until the time of his retirement from the College. During the early part of his professorship he also lectured upon diseases of children, and later gynecology was added to his chair.

As a professor of obstetrics, he will be long remembered by the graduates as a most inspiring and successful teacher. His statements were clear and emphatic; his method of presentation of his subject was most vivid and interesting, full of personal reminiscence, and illustrated by specific cases which emphasized the subject in hand. In consequence his department was always considered one of the most successful in the College. He organized a very extensive out-patient department in obstetrics through the tenement district of the city, thus affording the students an opportunity for practical work, such as is now secured in the maternity hospitals.

In all the activities of the school Dr. McLane took a leading part. On the death of Dr. Dalton in 1889 he was elected to the presidency of the College, and after the merger of the institution with Columbia University in 1891 he held for twelve years the deanship of the medical faculty and served on the University Council. In 1887 the course in medicine was advanced from a two years course to a three years course, and later, in 1894, from a three years to a four years course. In all this progressive advancement in the scheme of medical education, Dr. McLane was an earnest and important advocate of every line of improvement.

JAMES W. McLANE, M.D. 1864

He was constantly employed in the promotion of the interests of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. It was through his efforts that the large endowment of the College, secured from the late William K. Vanderbilt, and also the funds for the erection of the Sloane Maternity Hospital by Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, were obtained for the College. During the years 1886 to 1888 his time was entirely devoted to the planning and erection of the new College buildings on 59th Street, and of the Sloane Maternity Hospital and Vanderbilt Clinic on 10th Avenue. All the details of this enormous undertaking were managed entirely by him, and when the school entered upon its new career in 1887, it was considered by the alumni as a personal triumph of the devotion and efforts of Dr. McLane.

It was also by his concurrence and by his skillful negotiations, that the closer connection between the College of Physicians and Surgeons, up to that time practically an independent institution, was secured with Columbia University. During these negotiations in 1890, Dr. McLane's attitude was primarily that of devotion to the interests of the medical school. He concluded with the trustees of Columbia University an agreement upon terms for a period of ten years, and during those ten years he presided over the fortunes of the College and safeguarded its interests in every way. In 1898 he retired from the active work of teaching, being succeeded by Dr. E. B. Cragin in the chair of obstetrics. Until 1903 he was most active in the management of the various growing interests of the college and his final retirement at that date was a matter of regret to his friends in the faculty. During the latter years of his life he was the president and an active trustee of Roosevelt Hospital. During many years he served as an attending physician to various hospitals, including St. Luke's, New York, Nursery and Child's and the Sloane Maternity. He had retired from the active practice of medicine several years before his death on November 25, 1912.

JASPER TILLEROUS GOODWIN

A.B. 1876, LL.B. 1878, A.M. 1879

TO Jasper Tillerous Goodwin, '76, who died on January 10, 1913, Columbia owed much of its old prestige in rowing. In his sophomore year, with B. Frank Rees, Robert C. Cornell, Edward S. Rapallo, Gaspar Griswold and Philip Timpson, he was a member of the six-oared crew, which, in the year 1874, at Saratoga, won first place against Wesleyan, Harvard, Williams, Dartmouth, Cornell, Trinity, Princeton and Yale. He was captain and stroke of the crews for the four years following, rowing in sixteen races, of which eight were won. His career as an oarsman culminated in the victory of the Columbia four at Henley, in 1878, with H. G. Ridabock, Cyrus Edson and E. E. Sage as his rowing mates. On his graduation from the law school in 1878 he was chosen, quite as a matter of course, to be Columbia's rowing coach, and, as an amateur, acted in that capacity for several years with success. He received an appointment as instructor in mathematics in 1881 and as adjunct professor in 1887, retiring in 1895. In 1904–5–6, in the interval between Hanlan and Rice, he coached our Poughkeepsie crews.

Goodwin came to Columbia from the hills of New Hampshire. He was wiry, clean limbed, hard muscled and tireless. He had worked in a machine shop and taught school. His seriousness of purpose, his native humor and sarcasm and a degree of adaptability, which, however, never overcame certain oddities of phrase and speech, made a hit with the New York boys, who almost filled the Columbia College of his period, and "Goody" became an undergraduate hero like Harold Weekes and Bill Morley of the new Morningside epoch. He was a hard and unpretentious worker, and supplied that by which the undergraduate world always profits,—modest, unsought leadership and a strong, kindly personality.

B, '78

JASPER TILLEROUS GOODWIN

A.B. 1876, LL.B. 1878, A.M. 1879

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Barnard's Needs

The straightforward and dignified appeal of Barnard College for adequate buildings and a working endowment deserves attention throughout the circle of Columbia interests. No school of the University has more surely realized its function. Barnard is not merely one more college for women; it has a distinct character and certain advantages almost unique. Starting, as Johns Hopkins started, not with buildings and grounds, but with scholarship and personalities, it has steadily attracted students of intellectual promise. From such vital elements the College developed a corporate consciousness strong enough to permeate and animate a student body of increasing range and diversity. Today it has a strong academic life and a strong social life of its own, developed naturally from its own needs and enthusiasm. No one versed in the college education of women can see Barnard at work or at play without recognizing the peculiar vigor of its vitality. This was recognized by those generous benefactors who built the recitation halls and the dormitory between the University and the river, and who gave ample lawns for more buildings. Already their faith is more than justified. More buildings are no longer desirable; they are necessary. The present class-rooms, taxed throughout the working day, are made to serve only by the utmost administrative ingenuity and by encroaching on space properly reserved for rest or recreation. The dormitory needs at once the two wings of the original plan. The increase of numbers means, as always, an increasing discrepancy between income and salary budget. Throughout the country there is no clearer opportunity for sure investment in education. The appeal of Barnard should be answered primarily by New York with New York generosity and pride. It should be answered also from those other commonwealths which have felt the widening influence of Barnard upon the nation.

When the splendid building now occupied by the school of philosophy was completed and the walks in front of it laid out, an interest-

Research in Philosophy and Letters

ing discovery was made. Two pear-trees that had been planted some years before the University took possession of the present site and had survived the many changes constantly going on in that corner of the grounds—the destruction of the old conservatory, the triumphal progress of East Hall towards the library, the erection of St. Paul's Chapel, of Kent, and of Philosophy —were found to stand as exactly, one on each side of the walk leading to the entrance of Philosophy, as though the architects had placed them there by design. Each spring they faithfully blossom out, and in due time the careful observer may see modest fruits hidden among the leaves. There is something singularly appropriate in the position of these trees in front of Philosophy Hall. They remind one of the bookplate of a great German scholar, Otto Jahn, which bears a charming design, the work of the inimitable Ludwig Richter, showing four children under a spreading apple-tree, the fruits of which two are gathering and stowing away in a basket, while a third tunes a violin, and a fourth, in the background, is already tasting the sweetness of the yield. Under the vignette stands Jahn's motto: *Inter folia fructus.*

The fruits that the orchard tended by the faculty of philosophy may be expected to bring forth are rarely sensational, or popular—or, perhaps, to the severely practical mind, very "useful"—discoveries. Yet they are in a peculiarly high degree the justification of the University's existence, for in their perfection and fullness they can come from no other source; and the University is most "worth while" when it gives to the state that form of service which no other institution is so well fitted to render. It has been repeatedly pointed out, perhaps even *ad nauseam,* what an inestimable advantage the Germans have possessed in the fact that their universities are preeminently the homes of research, no less in the fields of philological and philosophical inquiry than in the natural sciences and mathematics.

These reflections are suggested by the appearance in print of utterances by two of those best qualified and entitled to speak for the University. In the President's annual report for 1912, stress is laid upon a proposal made to the trustees by the faculty of philosophy, and warmly received by the committee on education, that a fund of considerable size be secured to serve as support for researches of importance in letters and in philosophy, of a kind that could not ordinarily be carried on by University professors, owing to want of time and means. It is always difficult, and generally impossible, to secure funds for such purposes; immediate benefits to mankind in the way of conservation

of health, of increased production of wealth, of improvements in communication, are not apparent, and the respect in which wide and exact learning is held by our nation at large is, to say the least, not increasing. The case of the would-be student of journalism who expressed impatience at being expected to study history going back of 1912 is extreme, yet in a way typical; and the members of the university committee on admissions could no doubt tell many a tale of the ceaseless demand from all parts of the country that the entrance requirements be relaxed or remitted. This steady drift away from severity and thoroughness of training in "unpractical" things the university, beyond all other imaginable institutions, is called upon to combat; and the part of the University that, to be true to traditions which have given it life, must lead in the fight against flabbiness and dilettantism in scholarship, is the faculty of philosophy. The President's emphasis upon the timeliness of this suggestion made by the faculty is most encouraging.

The second utterance referred to, which has already been commented on editorially, is the noble address of Dean Woodbridge, "The discovery of the mind," printed in the previous issue of the QUARTERLY. It is too fresh in the minds of all readers of this publication to need more than passing reference here, but allusion must be made to its searching analysis of the real objects of a higher institution of learning, and its brilliant presentation of the non-utilitarian case. Our two trees have been well watered; may they soon burst forth into new vigor and fruitfulness!

The Maison Française

Americans of culture who aspire to a more general and profound scholarship have awakened to a keen appreciation of the advantages to be derived from a closer contact with France and a more serious study of her institutions. Various causes have contributed to the lack of knowledge and appreciation of France by her sister republic for so many years. Some of these causes were to be found amongst us; for example the necessity in which we found ourselves after the Civil War of concentrating all our efforts to the work of national development, political and economic, which gave us little leisure for intercourse with our distant neighbors. France also was in part responsible for our apparent neglect. She also has for the past forty years been occupied with a gigantic work of reorganization, which necessarily caused her to occupy a less promi-

nent position in international relations than theretofore. But today conditions have changed on both sides of the Atlantic, and there seems to spring up spontaneously in the hearts of both nations a desire for mutual understanding and sympathy. We have begun to realize that not only in the fine arts and belles lettres may we look to France for incentive and ideas, but in finance, agriculture, commerce and all the sciences as well. Such incidents, for example, as the Nobel prize distribution this year, when three of the five recipients were Frenchmen, have served to excite wonder and admiration. France, on the other hand, has been awakened to a more complete realization of the great progress of our civilization. There are many evidences of this new mutual appreciation. The exchange of French and American professors, the study of our institutions in French universities, special investigations by French engineers sent here by their government, and the general interest and friendliness shown by all Frenchmen of culture and education.

In 1909 the Comité France-Amerique was formed in Paris, having for an object the perfecting and strengthening of the ties already existing between the two countries. The leading men of France are taking an active part in the affairs of the Comité. Statesmen, scientists, philosophers, men of letters and artists, all are joined together to do honor to their friends across the seas. Nor have we been backward in doing our part. The France-America Committee of New York counts among its directors many of our own most distinguished and patriotic citizens, a fact which merely reflects the earnestness and sincerity of our interest. Columbia University could not be in the background in such a movement; on the contrary she has taken a leading role. One need had, however, until very lately remained unanswered, namely a permanent, acknowledged center of French culture in New York,—a domicile, a home identified with what we may call the France-America movement. It remained for Columbia through the unselfish generosity of an anonymous donor to supply this need. Following the establishment of the *Deutsches Haus* in 1911, the trustees have recently announced the gift of a *Maison Française* to be devoted to the interests of French culture in the United States and to serve as the headquarters of the France-America Committee in New York. The house which is to serve this purpose is situated at No. 411 West 117th Street, and it is to be hoped that in the near future we shall be in a position to offer a home to the French exchange professors and other distinguished visitors, where they shall find the warmest of

American welcomes in a setting which will be somewhat representative of French art and culture.

Frederick the Great Exhibit

The University, in cooperation with the Germanistic Society of America, has arranged in the Library an exhibition of objects—books, pictures, prints, medals and the like—illustrative of the life and work of Frederick the Great. In bringing together what is in reality a most noteworthy collection of such material, the interest and active assistance was secured at the outset of the German Embassador to the United States, Count von Bernstorff, and through him of the Prussian Minister of Public Instruction who applied for loans to the various institutions in Berlin and elsewhere which have the objects in their keeping that were desired for exhibition purposes. The result has been that the whole project was received with enthusiasm and with the utmost liberality, and loans of unique and exceptionally valuable material have been secured from the various Royal libraries in Potsdam—the Stadtschloss, Neues Palais, and Sans Souci—Charlottenburg and Berlin, the National Gallery, the Academy of Arts, and the Royal Numismatic Institution. Among the books that have come from the Royal private libraries, and the loan of which has been personally sanctioned by the Emperor, are dedication copies to Frederick—one by Voltaire with a long inscription and signature—and several that were the direct personal property of the King and had been carried by him in his campaigns. Among the pictures are a large number of original drawings by Wilhelm Camphausen, Adolf von Menzel, and Karl Friedrich Schulz, from the National Gallery. From the Berlin Academy of Arts has come a number of colored reproductions of the celebrated drawings of Gottfried Schadow; and from the Royal Numismatic Institution a large collection of galvanic copies of medals struck during the reign of Frederick to commemorate important events in his history and the history of Prussia in the eighteenth century. There is also in the exhibition a collection of books in various languages on Frederick the Great, many of which have been loaned by American libraries. An interesting article on "Frederick the Great and his books," written by Dr. Bogdan Krieger, librarian of the Royal private library—the *Hausbibliothek*—in Berlin, to accompany the books from the Royal libraries, is printed in this number of the QUARTERLY.

The exhibition, which illustrates more vividly than can any written

account the life and times of Frederick, is not only of extraordinary interest to students of history within and without the University, but also widely to the people in the city and its vicinity, whether they be of direct German descent or not, who remember the Prussian King as one of the great figures of history. The ready loan to be sent across the ocean of objects of immediate historical value that it would be utterly impossible to replace, were they lost or injured, is again not only an exemplification of the friendly relations that exist between the University and the authorities of Germany, but a new and pleasing evidence of a growing spirit of international comity that has no thought of treaty obligation or of commercial interest.

The Office of Provost

For some time past it has been plain that there was need in the University of an addition to the general administrative staff for the oversight and care of matters relating to the University as a whole, and not to any particular school or faculty. Even after devolving upon the several deans and directors, the secretary of the University, and other officers, everything that could properly be committed to their care, the President's office has not been able to keep pace with the mass of work which the rapid growth and expansion of the University have made necessary. The need was not for additional clerical assistance, but rather for additional administrative experience and skill. Even in the mere matter of attendance upon important meetings in the University, it has for some time past been quite impossible for the President to be present at all those at which his attendance is properly expected or desirable. The work of the University as a whole is now carried on by four boards of trustees, each of which has several standing committees, which meet frequently; by eleven faculties, most of which have two or more standing committees; and by four administrative boards. It is a physical impossibility for the President to be present at all of these meetings, even if he attempted the discharge of no other duties. The University printing and the lectures before the University or on its invitation, both of which are entrusted to the care of the President, require closer oversight than he is able to give them. New undertakings, such as the work in agriculture, and new problems such as those involved in the proposed degrees of doctor of law and doctor of engineering, demand prolonged study and an examination of authorities and precedents in

this and other countries. The day is not long enough to permit one officer to give personal attention to all these matters and at the same time to discharge the statutory duties of the President's office in consultation with officers of instruction, students and alumni.

By an amendment to the statutes adopted June 3, 1912, the office of Provost of the University was reinstituted and its duties so defined as to make it possible for the Provost to take cognizance of many matters of general University concern that are now inadequately cared for by reason of the over-pressure upon the President's office. For reasons which the reader of the University's history well understands, the office of Provost was created in 1811 and existed for five years thereafter. The reinstitution of this important and dignified office after the lapse of a century is to serve a totally different purpose and one which is the result and outgrowth of present-day conditions. The President will devolve upon the Provost responsibility for certain definite departments of the University's general administration, and will also commit to him from time to time as they arise special matters that require immediate study or action. It is hoped that it will be made possible for the Provost, as the representative of the general administration of the University, to attend such of the stated meetings of boards, faculties, and committees as the President is unable to attend in person, and so to keep the central administrative officers as closely in touch as possible with the wishes and policies of the various legislative bodies in the University. Professor Carpenter, the newly appointed Provost, has been in the service of the University since 1883 and has had long and successful administrative experience, as well as intimate familiarity with the general problems of the University through membership in the University Council. Professor Carpenter entered upon his new duties at the beginning of the present academic year, and experience has amply demonstrated the usefulness and value of the new office.

Christian Association Changes

The resignation of Mr. James Myers, '04 C, as secretary of the Christian Association, in order to take up study for the ministry, calls attention to the increasingly significant work which is carried on at Earl Hall. Shortly after Columbia came to Morningside, the Association was given a central place in student life through the gift of a building by the late William Earl Dodge. The work from this time was vigorously and wisely extended. James A. Edwards, '00 C, '02 L, and Marcellus Hartley Dodge, '03 C,

were the first presidents; the late Dr. Canfield was chairman of the advisory committee, and the post of secretary was successively filled by Dr. Josiah MacCracken, Howard Richards, '03 S, Gilbert A. Beaver, B. O. Satterwhite, '06 M, and Harry T. Baker. Mr. James Myers, whose college record as coxswain of his class crew, crew manager, president of his class, and president of the Christian Association gave him exceptional qualifications, was appointed secretary in 1908, and his leadership has been characterized by high skill and devotion.

In recent times, the activities of the Christian Association have been given added importance through connecting them with the chapel and through reorganizing the advisory committee. It became evident that there should be a closer relationship between the services of worship and the practical interests and that a plan of thorough and constructive religious education was needed. To this end a committee composed of faculty, alumni, and students, to be known as the Columbia University committee on religious work, was appointed by the President. This committee serves as the board of directors of the Christian Association, acts in an advisory capacity to the chaplain as the directing officer, and possesses important powers in all practical affairs.

Mr. R. A. Meyers, '02 C, the financial secretary of the Association, is now also acting as general secretary. His long association with Columbia as former head of the employment bureau, acting secretary of the Alumni Council and business manager of the *Alumni News* makes his choice a very fortunate one. Working with the chaplain, special effort will be made to give the religious interests still more effective unity, and plans are being formed to cooperate with other departments of the University in order to meet the needs of practical ethical training.

As set forth in President Butler's report, the most urgent demand is for a chapel endowment. The field of religious education is one of great promise for the immediate future, and with the organization now effected, it is hoped that funds will soon be contributed whereby Columbia may do her full part in the work of leadership.

The New Diplomas

The trustees of the University at their January meeting made some important changes in the forms of the diplomas granted for the various degrees. An examination of the diplomas issued at the present time by the University discloses the fact that there are now in use no less than twenty-five different forms awarded for degrees, besides three others issued to teachers for pro-

ficiency in the several subjects which they are qualified to teach. A comparison of these many forms shows not only the entire lack of typographical uniformity that might reasonably be supposed to prevail, but numerous unnecessary variations and inaccuracies of language and even actual misstatements of fact. Some of the diplomas, namely those awarded for the degrees of bachelor of arts, master of arts, doctor of philosophy and doctor of medicine, and for honorary degrees, are in Latin, while the remainder are in English, without any apparent reason for the distinction. The University now issues annually upwards of fourteen hundred diplomas for degrees and four hundred teachers' diplomas. It is, accordingly, plainly desirable that the diversity of form as a matter of economy of printing and of labor should be reduced as much as possible, and it is equally desirable, as a matter of good taste and good administration, that so far as practicable the diplomas should be made uniform in phraseology and typography and that some discrimination in the use of Latin and English should be maintained.

With regard to this latter point it is noted that tradition and usage have so long sanctioned the use of Latin in diplomas awarded for the degree of bachelor of arts that it should still be retained, and particularly, too, because it is the only degree in the University in which at the present time Latin has necessarily played, at some point or other in the course of study, a part in the conditions for the acquirement of the degree. The argument is also made from the point of view of tradition and general usage for the use of Latin in the diplomas for honorary degrees. It has accordingly been decided to retain Latin as the language of the diplomas for the A.B. degree and for all honorary degrees, but hereafter to use English for all others. By the action of the trustees all forms of degree diplomas were reduced to five basic types, with one additional form for the teachers diploma. In determining the new forms the essential features of the old diplomas have been retained, and only such changes in typography and language have been made as are necessary to secure the desirable uniformity. One fundamental change in all is the substitution of "University" in the corporate title, instead of the older "College."

Religious Interests

The list of preachers for the Sunday afternoon services of the second term is as follows: January 12, Rev. Raymond C. Knox, B.D., chaplain of Columbia University; January 19, Rev. Marion L. Burton, D.D., president of Smith College; January 26, Professor Edwin D. Starbuck, Ph.D., State University of Iowa; February 2, Chaplain Knox; February 9, Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D.D., pastor of Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York City; February 16, Rt. Rev. Charles Palmerston Anderson, D.D., Bishop of Chicago; February 23, Chaplain Knox; March 2, Rev. Karl Rieland, rector of St. George's Church, New York City; March 9, Rev. Loring W. Batten, Ph.D., General Theological Seminary; March 16, Rev. Ezra Squier Tipple, D.D., president of Drew Theological Seminary; March 23, Chaplain Knox; March 30, Rev. Hugh Black, D.D., Union Theological Seminary; April 6, Rev. Philemon F. Sturges, rector of St. Peter's Church, Morristown, N. J.; April 13, Chaplain Knox; April 20, Rt. Rev. David H. Greer, D.D., Bishop of New York; April 27, Rev. William J. Dawson, D.D., pastor of First Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J.; May 4, Chaplain Knox; May 11, Rev. Roelif H. Brooks, M.A., rector of St. Paul's Church, Albany, N. Y.; May 18, Rev. William Henry Bawden, pastor of First Baptist Church, Perth Amboy, N. J.; May 25, Chaplain Knox.

On December 26 a conference of collegiate and preparatory school teachers of Biblical literature and history and the collegiate and preparatory school secretaries of the Christian Associations was held at Columbia University. The object of the conference was to discuss "The aims of Biblical instruction in preparatory schools and colleges," and addresses were made by Provost Carpenter; President Henry Smith Pritchett of the Carnegie Foundation; Professor Charles F. Kent, Yale University; Rev. John T. Dallas, Taft School; Rev. H. G. Buehler, Hotchkiss School; Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks, New York University, and others.

The annual commemorative service of the University was held on Sunday, December 15, in St. Paul's Chapel. The address was delivered by Professor Calvin Thomas, who spoke on "The choir invisible." The service was attended by a large number of the faculty, alumni, and students.

President Henry Churchill King of Oberlin College delivered the lectures on religious education at Teachers College during the week of February 5 to 12.

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Press Activities

Three new volumes have appeared with the imprint of the Columbia University Press since the report of its activities in the last number of the QUARTERLY: "Four stages of Greek religion," by Gilbert Murray, Regius professor of Greek in the University of Oxford; "Literary influences in colonial newspapers, 1704–1750," by Elizabeth Christine Cook; and "Tiglath Pileser III.," by Abraham S. Anspacher.

Professor Murray's book is primarily made up of the four public lectures delivered last April at the University. They appear here as chapters, under the titles: Saturnia regna, The Olympian conquest, The failure of nerve, and The last protest. As an appendix is added a translation of the treatise of Sallustius: "On the gods and the world." "My essays," says the author in his preface, "do not for a moment claim to speak with authority on a subject which is still changing and shòwing new facts year by year. They only claim to represent the way of regarding certain large issues of Greek religion which has gradually taken shape, and has proved practically helpful and consistent with facts, in the mind of a very constant, though unsystematic, reader of many various periods of Greek literature." The book is an important contribution from one of the foremost Greek scholars of England to a knowledge of the little-heeded field of Greek religion, and for its whole charm of style, as well as for the originality of its content, it should make a wide appeal to readers both in England and America where it has been simultaneously published.

Miss Cook's volume appears as a number of the Columbia University Studies in English and Comparative Literature. The aim of the author, as she states in the introduction to the book, is to give a fairly comprehensive survey of the literary contributions to colonial weekly journals in the period from 1704 to 1750, to describe the most typical literary efforts and to analyze the most typical influences. The newspapers, says the author, were the centers of literary influence in the colonies before 1740, and as such contain a body of writing worthy of investigation. One fact, she concludes, at once becomes clear, viz., that whatever the merit of these literary attempts may be, they prove that the English literature of the period was known and imitated on this side of the Atlantic much earlier than has been supposed, and she

might have added, was reproduced with greater fidelity than is commonly suspected. The book contains abundant citations from journals as wide apart territorially and otherwise as the *Boston News-Letter* of 1704 and the *South Carolina Gazette* of 1750.

Dr. Anspacher's "Tiglath Pileser III." is a new volume in the Columbia University Contributions to Oriental History and Philology. The book, says the author, is an attempt to fix with some detail the principal facts in the history of this Assyrian king, who is, perhaps, the most important figure in Assyrian history.

The Press has also published a pamphlet "Contribution to a bibliography of Henri Bergson," which contains a comprehensive list of the more important writings of the French philosopher, including translations and reviews, and a list of books and articles about Bergson and his philosophy.

The Press has in process of printing and intended for early issue, in addition to the "Studies in Cancer and allied subjects," already announced, the lectures recently delivered at the University on the George Blumenthal foundation by Senator John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, which will appear with the title: "The permanent influence of Thomas Jefferson on American institutions," and in a form to correspond to the previous volumes in the important series of Columbia University Lectures.

* * *

Progress of Crocker Research

On July 1, 1912, the research work under the preliminary gift of Mr. George Crocker for cancer investigation terminated, and the directing committee, consisting of the dean of the Medical School and several members of the medical faculty, was disbanded. The entire bequest of Mr. Crocker being available after the above date, the final organization was completed by the appointment of a board of managers composed of the President and the dean of the Medical School, *ex officio,* two members of the board of trustees and two members of the medical faculty, and an executive officer who is the director of cancer research. The first meeting of this board to draw up a preliminary scheme for the undertaking of research work in cancer on a large scale was held in October, when plans were discussed for the construction of a laboratory to house the workers of the Crocker Fund and routine business was transacted.

The first difficulty which faced the board was the provision of sufficient laboratory space for research, this not being available in the

present medical school buildings, and it was thought wise to plan for the erection of a small building, designs for which have been drawn. Unfortunately, the funds for the erection of this building have not so far been obtained by the University. In the meantime, a number of workers whose activities were begun under the first gift have been continued in the laboratories of pathology, surgery, and zoology, and Dr. William H. Woglom, an assistant in pathology at St. Luke's Hospital as well as a member of the Crocker staff, has been working in the pathological laboratory of the hospital. Dr. Woglom, who until July 1 was an assistant to the director of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund in London, resigned the position at that time and came to New York, and has been appointed to the Crocker Fund with the title and rank of assistant professor. During the past year he has published several articles and has read papers before the Royal Society, the Royal Society of Medicine, and the Brooklyn Pathological Society.

The director of cancer research made a short address, reviewing the problems in cancer, before the Society of Clinical Surgery which met in New York in November. The special work which is now being conducted under Dr. Wood's auspices is along the line of immunity to tumor transplantation and the relations which exist between the bearer of a tumor and the growth itself. A study of heredity in cancer on broad lines has also been begun, and attempts to induce malignant growths in normal tissues are being continued.

The organization of the Crocker Fund has been much aided by the generosity of Dr. E. F. Bashford, director of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, and his colleagues, who have placed details concerning the administrative and scientific conduct of the laboratories of the Imperial Fund at the disposal of the board of managers, and it is hoped that the fullest cooperation between the two institutions may continue.

* * *

Opening of Avery Building

The formal opening of the new Avery Building furnished the occasion for a very agreeable departure from the customary procedure in such cases. On the suggestion of President Butler, the trustees announced an informal reception between the hours of three and five on the afternoon of November 9, in the Avery Library on the ground floor of Avery Hall. This beautiful room, adorned for the occasion with rugs and flowers, provided an admirable setting for the reception which was largely attended by representatives of the world of art and of education in New York,

The family of Mr. Avery was represented by three of his nieces, the Misses Welcher, and for a short time his many friends had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Theodore Low DeVinne, whose bust had been presented to the Avery Library, and was exhibited on this occasion.

As a special point of interest, an exhibition had been arranged by Mr. E. R. Smith, the Avery librarian, of a small number of photographs and drawings of unusual beauty and of special interest to architects. There were drawings illustrating important works in which architects from Columbia University have taken part, such as the successful design in last year's competition for the Perry memorial on Put-in-Bay, by Mr. J. H. Freedlander and Mr. A. D. Seymour ('06); the beautiful drawing by Mr. Hornbostel ('91) for a government building in Washington, and Mr. L. H. Bottomley's ('06) restoration of the house of the Vettii in Pompeii. Besides these there were twelve frames of photographs by Professor W. H. Goodyear, illustrative of the architectural refinements and deviations in medieval buildings with regard to which Professor Goodyear had made such important discoveries during the past fifteen years. These photographs were exhibited by permission of the Brooklyn Institute Museum and form a small part of the great collection of such illustrations to be seen in Brooklyn.

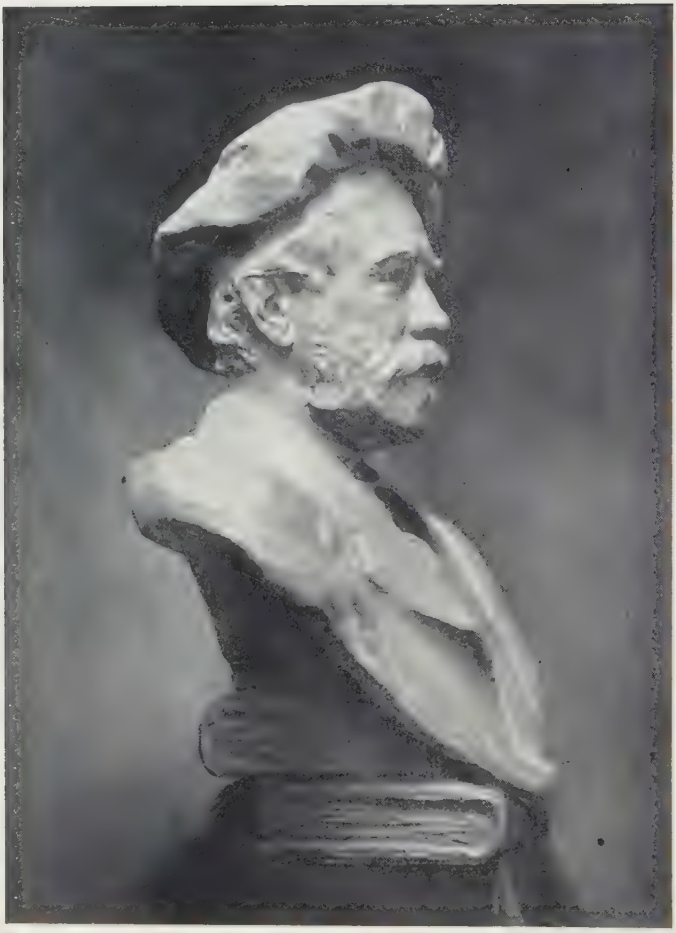
In addition to the exhibition in the Avery Library itself, the entire Avery Building had been adorned with drawings by students of the School of Architecture, together with many other interesting pictures, photographs of notable monuments of architecture, drawings by French students in Paris and the like, with which the walls of the halls, lecture rooms and drafting rooms were nearly covered. This interesting exhibition was arranged by the special efforts of Mr. R. F. Bach of the School of Architecture. The instructors and professors of the School were in attendance during the whole afternoon and all the rooms were thrown open to visitors. The splendid lighting of the drafting rooms was especially admired.

* * *

An excellent bust of Mr. Theodore Low DeVinne, a close friend of the late S. P. Avery, has become a permanent feature of the Avery Library.

Bust of Mr. De Vinne

The United Typothetae of America, at its twenty-fourth annual convention, held in Washington, D. C., in 1910, authorized the presentation of a bronze portrait bust to Mr. DeVinne, its first president. A committee consisting of John Clyde



BUST OF THEODORE LOW DeVINNE

Oswald as chairman, J. W. Bothwell as secretary, and George H. Ellis of Boston, Edward Stern of Philadelphia, and Cornelius N. Moorehouse of New Haven, was appointed to carry the resolution into effect. After much consideration the commission for modeling the bust was given to Mr. Chester Beach of New York and was executed by him in Rome during 1911. When the project became known, the committee was flooded with subscriptions from friends of Mr. DeVinne from all over this country and Europe, and it was necessary to set a maximum amount on individual subscriptions. A replica of this bust is at the DeVinne Press.

Mr. Chester Beach, A.N.A., was born in San Francisco in 1881. He was trained in Paris and won the Barnett prize at the National Academy of Design in 1909. He has exhibited in Paris and Rome, and quite recently held a special exhibition of works made in Rome at the Macbeth Gallery, in Fifth Avenue.

* * *

University Lectures

"The permanent influence of Jefferson on American institutions" was the general subject of the Blumenthal lectures for the current year. John Sharp Williams, United States Senator from Mississippi, delivered a series of eight lectures, as follows: December 3, introductory and prefatory; December 4, Jefferson the revolutionist; December 5, Jefferson the democratizer of state institutions; December 10, Jefferson the diplomat; December 11, Jefferson the democratizer of national administration; December 12, Jefferson as president—a Republican expansionist—"My passion is peace"; December 17, Jefferson's influence on freedom of religion in America; December 18, Jefferson's influence on our educational system.

Felix Krueger, Ph.D., professor of philosophy and psychology in the University of Halle-Wittenberg, and Kaiser Wilhelm professor for the year 1912–13, delivered a series of illustrated lectures in German on "Die Frau im Leben der Naturvölker" Wednesday evenings from November 13 to December 4. The subjects of the four lectures were: November 13, Ziele und Wege der Kulturwissenschaft; November 20, Die Frau und die Anfänge der menschlichen Wirtschaft; November 27, Die Frau innerhalb der primitiven Gesamtkultur; December 4, Entwicklungs-psychologische Zusammenhänge.

Two informal seminars on "The mutation theory and its bearings on evolution and genetics" were given by Hugo de Vries, Ph.D., LL.D., professor of botany in the University of Amsterdam, on Friday, December 6, and Monday, December 9.

In cooperation with the New York Peace Society, the University arranged an address on "International peace" by Baroness Bertha von Suttner of Austria on Wednesday afternoon, December 11.

Four lectures were delivered under the auspices of the department of geology in January. William Morris Davis, Sc.D., Ph.D., of Harvard University, lectured as follows: January 14, Dana's contribution to Darwin's theory of coral islands; January 15, The valley of the Armançon—a study in physiographic analysis; January 16, The principles of geographical exposition. Isaiah Bowman, Ph.D., assistant professor of geography in Yale University, gave an illustrated lecture on January 28 on "The physiography of the central Andes."

In the course on the literature, history, and antiquities of India and Persia, Rustom Rustomjee, editor of the *Oriental Review,* Bombay, delivered an illustrated lecture on December 13 on "The cities and temples of India." Miss Maude M. Holbach, author of "The land where East meets West," lectured on the Balkan peninsula and some Adriatic isles under the auspices of the department of Semitic languages on January 29.

Franklin Price Knott lectured on January 15 on "The artistic in color photography," showing on the screen Lumière photographs.

The series on "Journalism and public life" was concluded with a lecture on January 20 by Edward W. Townsend, formerly of the *New York Sun,* on the subject "Feeling a story."

* * *

Gerhart Hauptmann Exhibit

A Gerhart Hauptmann exhibit commemorating his fiftieth birthday (November 15, 1912) and celebrating the award to him of the Nobel prize for literature was prepared by Professor Rudolf Tombo, Jr., and opened in the University Library exhibition room on December 2. The exhibit, which was arranged under the joint auspices of the Germanistic Society of America and the Deutsches Haus, contained a number of excellent portraits of the author, beginning with his youth and running down to the present day. Among them was the splendid etching of Hermann Struck of Berlin, with the artist's signature; and several fine photogravures. There were also illustrations of his birthplace, of his parents, his family, his two homes in the Giant Mountains, and various photographs and colored views of the literary colony in Schreiberhau and of the Giant Mountains in winter. Among the first editions may

be mentioned one of his narrative poem Promethidenloos, which was withdrawn from circulation immediately after publication; of his first drama, Before Sunrise; of his second drama, The Festival of Peace, with the quotation from Lessing's Essay on the Fable on the title page; of the dialect edition of The Weavers; of the large illustrated edition of Hannele; of Elga; of Michael Kramer; of Charlemagne's Hostage; of Rats; of Gabriel Schilling's Flight; of Atlantis, his latest novel; etc. In addition there were gift copies of the Sunken Bell and And Pippa Dances, with the author's signature, English, Russian, and French translations and editions of various works, and an edition of Lonely Lives containing the score of the song which was omitted in the edition of his collected works (1906). The exhibit furthermore included several reproductions of interesting cartoons issued at the time of the rise of the naturalistic movement in Germany, as well as a copy of the Moderne Dichtercharaktere (1884), which ushered in this movement; also a copy of the Neue Gleise of Holz and Schlaf, which influenced his first two dramas.

Of special interest was a long letter in which Hauptmann speaks of the various influences that affected him at the beginning of his literary career, including those of Zola, Ibsen, Tolstoi, and Dostojewski. In addition there was a mass of literature consisting of biographies, essays, newspaper articles, etc., etc., including a number of discussions of the symbolism of the Sunken Bell. Among the various illustrated articles in German magazines was the Hauptmann number of the *Jugend,* which contains an interesting composite picture containing the various characters of his earlier works. Then there was a copy of *Der Tag* of December 25, 1907, containing a valuable autobiographical contribution entitled "Aus den Memoiren eines Edelmanns." The collection also included an excellent portrait of Gerhart's elder brother Carl, and a manuscript of the latter's Ostergesang from the novel Mathilde. Furthermore, there were illustrations of actors and actresses in various roles of Hauptmann's plays as well as a number of scenes from the plays, copies of the *Berliner Tageblatt* containing his poem on Björnson and his tribute to Tolstoi, a copy of *Pan* with his incomplete drama Galahad, one of the *English Review* (1909) containing his poem Col di Rodi, copies of the historical sources of his Weavers and his Florian Geyer, a graphic table showing the number of performances of his various dramas from 1889 to 1910, pictures of the founders of the Freie Bühne under whose auspices his earliest dramas were performed, a picture of Goethe's theater at Lauchstedt at which the first perform-

ance of Hauptmann's latest drama, Gabriel Schilling's Flight, took place on June 14, 1912, a copy of Herman Stehr's poem dedicated to Gerhart Hauptmann, and one of Julius Bab's poem on Hauptmann contained in Bab's Lyrische Porträte, and a reproduction of figure four of the Weaver Cycle, etched by Käthe Kollwitz of Berlin under the influence of Hauptmann's Weavers.

Over six thousand persons visited the exhibit, which was prolonged from December 21 to January 10 in response to the widespread interest which it aroused.

* * *

Other Exhibits

An archæological collection illustrating part of the explorations conducted in the year 1911–12 in the Valley of Mexico by the International School of American Archæology and Ethnology in Mexico City, arranged under the joint auspices of the American Ethnological Society and the University, was held in the exhibition room of the University Library from November 4 to November 27.

An exhibition illustrative of the history of English book illustration of the Georgian period, chiefly from the collection of the works of James Thomson presented by John McLean Nash, was held in the University Library exhibition room from January 13 to 31.

* * *

Honorary Degree for Professor Krueger

At the stated meeting of the trustees, held on the afternoon of January 6, the honorary degree of doctor of letters was conferred, *in camera,* upon Felix Krueger, Ph.D., professor of philosophy and psychology in the University of Halle-Wittenberg, and Kaiser Wilhelm professor for 1912–13. Professor Robert S. Woodworth, of the department of psychology, introduced Professor Krueger in the following terms:

I have the honor of presenting as a candidate for academic honors at your hands a much esteemed colleague of our own University who is also the official representative among us of the rich scholarship of a great foreign nation—a recognized authority on the intricate acoustic phenomena which underlie the theory of music, and a pioneer as well in the broad fields of social and ethnic psychology, professor ordinarius of philosophy at Halle, Kaiser Wilhelm exchange professor, Dr. Felix Krueger.

In conferring the degree upon Professor Krueger, President Butler said:

Felix Krueger, professor of psychology at the University of Halle, where freedom of teaching was first established as a principle of university life, bearer of the commission of the Prussian Government as Kaiser Wilhelm professor for the year, industrious student and skillful teacher of the mental sciences, I gladly admit you to the degree of doctor of letters in this University.

* * *

Honorary Degree for Professor Bergson

At the stated meeting of the trustees, held on the afternoon of February 3, the honorary degree of doctor of letters was conferred upon Henri Bergson, professor of philosophy at the Collége de France, visiting French professor at Columbia 1912–13. The degree was conferred in the presence of the trustees and of the members of the departments of philosophy and the Romance languages and literatures. Dean Woodbridge presented Professor Bergson for the degree in the following words:

Mr. President, I have the honor to present Henri Bergson, professor of philosophy in the Collége de France, and member of the Institute, to receive at your hands the degree of doctor of letters of this University. He is a citizen of a nation to whose friendship we are forever indebted. He comes as the representative of its scholars, a brilliant and distinguished company, of which he is a brilliant and distinguished member. He has adorned the literature of his own land and of the world by expressing the subtle things of the mind in forms of beauty. By his penetration into the problems of knowledge and of life, by his grasp of the difficulties which beset them, by his acute analyses and instructive interpretations, by his daring union, through a profound doctrine of time, of the two severed ideas of creation and evolution, he has commanded the attention of students of philosophy everywhere and won the admiration and gratitude of many thoughtful people. He has thus advanced philosophy, not only by contributing notably to a larger understanding of its aims and problems, but also by being himself one of those rare philosophers who, sensitive and responsive to the deeper needs and aspirations of their day, increase wisdom, and, what is more, increase the number of them that love it.

President Butler conferred the degree in the following formula:

Henri Bergson, professor of philosophy at the Collége de France, building upon a new and subtle analysis of experience a foundation for philosophy that supports and carries forward the great tradition of liberty and the power of creation through the activity of the spirit in self-expression, interpreting life and thought with all the precision, the clearness, and the charm that mark philosophy when it speaks in the

language of France, I gladly admit you to the degree of doctor of letters in this University.

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Financial Conditions and Operations of the University

(The figures for real estate given in the following tables are assessed valuations and for personal estate are book valuations.)

	Columbia University	Barnard College	Teachers College[1]	College of Pharmacy	Totals
Property owned, June 30, 1912:					
1. Occupied for educational purposes	$14,805,211.00	$2,869,843.86	$2,958,800.00	$125,000.00	$20,758,854.86
2. Held for investment	29,348,920.72	1,290,190.69	1,670,060.80	2,514.81	32,311,687.02
Total	$44,154,131.72	$4,160,034.55	$4,628,860.80	$127,514.81	$53,070,541.88
Outstanding debt	$3,463,000.00	$108,612.50	$605,000.00	$90,000.00	$4,266,612.50
Annual budget for 1912–13:					
1. For educational administration and instruction	$2,354,304.19[2]	$217,725.00	$777,595.00[3]	$33,970.00	$3,383,594.19
2. For interest on debt	114,870.00		25,875.00	4,050.00	144,795.00
Total	$2,469,174.19	$217,725.00	$803,470.00	$38,020.00	$3,528,389.19
Income for 1911–12:					
Fees of students	$774,587.03	$125,702.99	$477,921.50	$41,145.47	$1,419,356.99
Rents collectible (including $3,494.50 arrears)	711,656.45				711,656.45
Interest	279,344.91	56,510.05	83,748.30		419,603.26
Miscellaneous sources	222,132.21	62,520.15	38,128.45	7,829.38	330,610.19
Total	$1,987,720.60	$244,733.19	$599,798.25	$48,974.85	$2,881,226.89

[1] Including cost and income of the Horace Mann School for 1911–12.

[2] This includes by duplication the amount paid in salaries to officers of instruction in Barnard College, $128,850.00; and in Teachers College, $186,200.00.

[3] Including Whittier Hall.

* * *

Modern Language Conference

The autumn session of the modern language conference of the division of modern languages and literatures was held on Monday, December 2. Professor A. F. J. Remy, chairman of the division, delivered the inaugural remarks. A paper on "Phases of the early life of George Sand" was read by Professor W. P. Trent, and Professor Calvin Thomas presented a study of "The tragedy of fanaticism, from Schiller to Ibsen."

* * *

Students Tour France

The success of the French tour conducted last summer by the Société Française was so great that similar and more extended plans are being made for the coming vacation. Under the direction of Alexandre Bruno, '13 M, president of the society, a group of students from Columbia and other eastern universities spent three months traveling in France, meeting everywhere the most cordial reception. The students of the universities at Caen, Poitiers, Bordeaux, Toulouse, Montpellier, and Lyons welcomed the American party warmly, and educational officers throughout the country, together with M. L. G. Lambert of the *Temps* and M. Jules Coulet of the Universities National Bureau at the Sorbonne, gave their aid and hospitality.

By careful planning the price of the tour was kept down to three hundred and seventy-five dollars. The students saw much that the ordinary tourist misses, and enjoyed special privileges at the Sorbonne and elsewhere. From Normandy the party went through Brittany, the chateaux country of Touraine, Poitou, Perigord, Gascogny, the Pyrénées, the Valley of the Rhône, Burgundy, and finally Paris and its environs. According to the president, the tour "proved to be an excellent opportunity to see and learn much, enjoy more and pay little."

The party will leave New York this year the latter end of June. The tour is open to students of any American college or university.

* * *

Furnald Hall Cornerstone Laid

The cornerstone of the new dormitory, Furnald Hall, was laid on December 2 by Mrs. Sarah E. Furnald, the widow of Francis P. Furnald, under whose bequest the building is being erected as a memorial to Royal Blackman Furnald of the class of 1901 in the College. President Butler, Dean Goetze, Chaplain Knox, Professor Odell, and Harvey H. Hiestand were present, the president making a brief address and Chaplain Knox offering prayer. In the stone were placed a copy of the will containing the bequest, of the agreement between Mr. Furnald's executors and the University, and of the resolutions of the trustees accepting the gift, also the charters and statutes, the President's annual report for 1912, the catalogue and residence halls announcement for 1912, and newspapers of the day.

The building is to be ready for its two hundred and fifty residents next September. More single rooms have been planned for than in Hartley and Livingston, and the basement will be provided with dressing-rooms for the teams using South Field. On the completion of Furnald, the University will have accommodations for seven hundred and fifty men students.

* * *

Undergraduate Migration

The authorities at a sister institution recently made an investigation of the loss between the freshman and sophomore years in a number of eastern institutions. It is interesting to observe that among the colleges admitting by certificate the loss at Amherst, Dartmouth, Pennsylvania, Wesleyan and Brown averaged together was 25 per cent., whereas at the institutions admitting by examination only, Columbia, Princeton and Yale, the average was 14 per cent.

Director Talcott Williams and Professor Cunliffe represented the University at the third annual conference of teachers of journalism held in Chicago on November 30.

Miscellaneous Notes

Professor E. L. Thorndike, of Teachers College, recently delivered lectures on "Man's original nature," "Social instincts" and other subjects at the University of Michigan, Northwestern University and the University of Illinois.

Professor E. B. Wilson was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at the meeting held at Cleveland during the Christmas holidays.

Professor H. F. Osborn will represent the American Museum of Natural History at the ninth international congress of zoology to be held at Monaco in March, 1913.

Professor Franz Boas has been appointed lecturer in anthropology at Harvard University for the second half-year.

Professor James F. Kemp has been elected one of the three vice-presidents of the Geological Society of America for 1913.

The Library

The University library has received the following gifts: From the Germanistic Society, its library of 163 volumes, 274 pamphlets, and 2194 maps; from friends of the University, the library of Emeritus Professor John G. Curtis, as the nucleus of a library for the department of physiology, 3,783 volumes, and 2,838 pamphlets; from the estate of the Rev. Samuel M. Jackson, his collection of works on shorthand, numbering 166 bound volumes and 289 pamphlets; from the London School of economics and politics, 4,992 pamphlets; and from Mrs. John B. Church, Geneva, N. Y., a collection of theater programs, chiefly of the period from 1858 to 1866.

The contributions from the department of geology of Columbia University have been made available for exchange by the library. A "List of medical periodicals currently received in the libraries of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and in other libraries of the University" was published recently. It lists two hundred and fourteen periodicals.

The conference of the eastern college librarians held under the auspices of the University, November 30, was attended by representatives of twenty institutions.

Department of Anatomy

The meeting of the Association of American Anatomists, which was held at Cleveland, December 31, January 1 and 2, was attended by Professor G. S. Huntington.

School of Architecture

At this writing negotiations to establish a regular three year collegiate course, planned especially for students electing to exercise the professional option in architecture in their senior year, are practically complete. It is proposed to include in this collegiate work a thorough training in French and history, a practical knowledge of physics, chemistry and German, as well as mathematics through the calculus. A few sessions in the subject of orthographic projections and in the beginnings of freehand drawing will serve to introduce the men to the practical work in these branches, into which they have hitherto been asked to step without adequate preparation. In general the course aims to produce architects of scope and academic breadth, with a foundation in the broader training of the college and a special capability in the professional branch.

The new administration has accomplished certain advantageous changes, of which not the least is the method of criticism in design. This most important branch of the curriculum now comes under the jurisdiction of the entire staff. Professional criticism in composition is given by Professor Lord and his associates, Mr. Prévot and Mr. Ware; the shades and shadows and perspective are criticized by Professor Sherman; historical accuracy and tradition are supported by Professor Hamlin; the possibilities of building materials, the reliability of construction members are explained by Professor Warren, and the elements fall under the supervision of Professor Harriman. By this method the student is led to view his labor from each of these important angles in turn; he no longer neglects fully to visualize his design, to see it properly in its three dimensions, and is assured of its constructive firmness.

The work in design is judged at the regular judgments of the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects. By this means student drawings are brought into competition with those of other schools of architecture as well as of private ateliers in various parts of the country. The problems of the regular students of the School have to date been accorded "mentions" in 95 per cent. of the total number of drawings submitted. This figure includes three grades of "mention placed,"

and one "first mention," as well as one first and two second medals.

The affiliation between the University and the National Academy has borne fruit in an actual interchange of instruction. The life class in the School of Architecture has been made a regular Academy class, and the students of the Academy have been admitted in like number into the extension course in the history of ancient and medieval architecture. It is hoped that a similar exchange may be brought about next year in connection with the class in modeling. In February Mr. R. F. Bach, curator, delivered two lectures on "Greek and Roman ornament" in the Schools of the National Academy and in December, one lecture on the "Building art of the Egyptians" at the Stuyvesant High School.

University lectures on fine arts have been delivered as follows: By Professor Hamlin—November 11, The evolution of styles; November 18, Roman architecture and modern design; November 25, Gothic architecture and modern design; December 2, Renaissance architecture and modern design. By Professor Hallock—December 9, Wave motion and the physical basis of light; December 16, Physical causes of color and colored light; January 6, Color vision; effects of contrast and illumination. By Professor William H. Goodyear, A.M., curator of fine arts, Brooklyn Institute Museum—January 13, Greek refinements; January 20, The cathedral of Pisa; January 27, The cathedral of Notre Dame. By Professor Boas—February 3, Pictographic representation and geometric design; February 10, Conventional style in primitive art; February 17, The influence of technique upon style in primitive art; February 24, The significance of decorative design.

Department of Civil Engineering

The following non-resident lecturers in highway engineering have been appointed for 1912–1913: John A. Bensel, New York State Engineer; William H. Connell, chief, Bureau of Highways and Street Cleaning, Philadelphia; Morris L. Cooke, director, Department of Public Works, Philadelphia; C. A. Crane, secretary, The General Contractors Association; Major W. W. Crosby, chief engineer to the Maryland Geological Survey and consulting engineer, Baltimore (January 31, Engineering duties and responsibilities); Charles Henry Davis, president, National Highways Association; A. W. Dow, chemical and consulting paving engineer, New York City; Walter H. Fulweiler, engineer, research department, United Gas Improvement Company; John M. Goodell, eidtor-in-chief, *Engineering Record;* D. L.

Hough, president, The United Engineering and Contracting Company; Arthur N. Johnson, State Highway Engineer of Illinois (December 13, Cement-concrete highway bridges); Nelson P. Lewis, chief engineer, Board of Estimate and Apportionment, New York City; J. C. Nagle, professor of civil engineering and dean of the school of engineering, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas; Harold Parker, first vice-president, Hassam Paving Company (January 10, Specifications covering patented pavements); H. B. Pullar, assistant manager and chief chemist, American Asphaltum and Rubber Company; J. M. F. de Pulligny, ingenieur en chef des ponts et chaussées, et directeur, Mission Française d'Ingenieurs aux Etats-Unis; John R. Rablin, chief engineer, Massachusetts Metropolitan Park Commission; Clifford Richardson, consulting engineer, New York City (January 17, The economics of highway construction); Philip P. Sharples, chief chemist, Barrett Manufacturing Company; Francis P. Smith, chemical and consulting paving engineer, New York City (December 20, The mining and refining of asphaltic oils, and January 21, maintenance of sheet asphalt pavements); Albert Sommer, consulting chemist, Philadelphia; George W. Tillson, consulting engineer to the president of the Borough of Brooklyn.

Professor Arthur H. Blanchard delivered an address on "The art and science of highway engineering" at the celebration of founders day at the Clarkson School of Technology on November 25.

Department of Classical Philology

At the joint meeting of the American Philological Association and the Archæological Institute of America held in Washington December 27–30, there were in attendance the following members of the department: Professors Egbert, Hirst, Knapp, Lockwood, McCrea, Moore, Van Hook, Wheeler, Dr. Shear, Dr. Sturtevant; and the following former students: Professor Macurdy of Vassar College and Miss Hetty Goldman of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. Professor Moore was reelected secretary and treasurer of the American Philological Association. Next year Professor Knapp will be a member of the executive committee and Professor Perry a member of the committee on nomination of the same Association.

The following papers were presented at the joint meeting: Professor Knapp, Horace, *Epistle* II, 1, 139 ff.; Livy VII, 2; Professor Van Hook, Ψυκρότης ἢ τὸ ψυκρόν; Professor Hirst, Notes on *Aeneid* VII and VIII (by title); Dr. Sturtevant, The pronunciation of *cui* and *huic;*

Dr. Shear, Loryma, Castle and City: Investigations of 1912; Professor Macurdy, The origin of a Herodotean tale; Miss Goldman, Excavations at Halae.

Department of English

At the thirtieth annual meeting of the Modern Language Association held at Philadelphia in December, the following members of the department of English and comparative literature were in attendance: Professors Fletcher, Cunliffe, Erskine, Ayres, Dr. Wright and Dr. Dana. Professor Fletcher read a paper on "The allegory of Dante's *Vita Nuova,*" and Professor Cunliffe one on "The study of recent literature." Papers read by title were submitted by two former students of the department: Professor Edwin Wells, Fielding's *Champion* and Captain Hercules Vinegar; Some new facts concerning *Tumble-Down Dick* and *Pasquin;* Dr. Samuel Lee Wolff, *"Romeo and Juliet*—A tragedy of character or a tragedy of circumstance?" Professor A. H. Thorndike was elected second vice-president of the Association.

Department of Genito-Urinary Diseases

During the Congress of Surgeons of North America, held in this city November 12 to 17, the staff of this department gave several demonstrations before members of the Congress on the practical diagnosis and treatment of out-patients, together with an exhibition of instruments, apparatus and specimens used for teaching purposes. Professor Hayden also gave one operative clinic at Bellevue Hospital.

Department of Geology

All the officers of the department, as well as about a dozen graduate students, were present at the meeting of the Geological Society of America at New Haven. Papers were presented as follows: Professor A. W. Grabau: 1—A classification of marine deposits, 2—Glacial erosion in the Genesee Valley system, and its bearing on the tertiary drainage problem of eastern North America; Professor C. P. Berkey: 1—Geological light from the Catskill Aqueduct, 2—Objects and methods of petrographic description; Dr. D. W. Johnson: The submarine chamaecyparis bog at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, and its relation to the problem of coastal subsidence; C. N. Fenner: The various forms of silica and their mutual relations; V. F. Marsters: Bibliography of the geological and geographical literature of the Andean Republic of South America; H. W. Shimer, The spiriferoids of the Lake Minnewauka

section, Alberta; T. C. Brown: Notes on the origin of certain upper Cambrian and lower Ordovician sediments of Center County, Pa.; A. Hollick: A preliminary correlation of the cretaceous and tertiary floras of Alaska. Professor A. W. Grabau presented the following papers before the Paleontological Society: 1—Polyphyletic genera; 2—An illustration of Waagen's theory of mutations.

Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures

Professor Thomas lectured before the Women's Club of East Orange on "German Literature" on October 9, and on November 21 he lectured before the Academy of Science and Art of Pittsburgh on "Science and religion in Goethe's Faust." Professor Tombo lectured before the Deutscher Verein of Montclair on October 4; before the Morrisania Literarische Gesellschaft on October 17; before the Gesellig-Wissenschaftlicher Verein of New York on November 28; at Public School No. 59 on November 15; at the University of Pittsburgh on November 22. He also delivered a series of four lectures on "Makers of German history" at the New York Public Library, 135th Street branch, and addressed a number of high schools and private preparatory schools in Pittsburgh and vicinity on November 21 and 22. Professors Thomas and Tombo both spoke at the meeting of the Pittsburgh Alumni Association on November 22. Professor Remy spoke on January 10 at the banquet of the American Irish Historical Society on "The Celtic element in European literature." Professor Heuser lectured before the Deutscher Sprachverein of Newark on "Heinrich Heine" on November 13.

The meeting of the Modern Language Association in Philadelphia from December 26 to 29 was attended by Messrs. Thomas, Remy, Braun, Heuser, Schulze and Palmblad. Professor Tombo presented a paper (read by title) on "The identity of the Hassenpflugs in Hauptmann's Fool in Christ," since published in the Modern Language Notes (January), and Professor Remy presented a paper on "The other world in Norse saga."

The registration for the fall term in German is as follows: Barnard College, 321; Columbia College, 280; Teachers College, 136; Extension, 134; Columbia University, 132, making a total of 1,003.

Department of History

The American Historical Association held its annual meetings in Boston, December 27–31. Professors Dunning, Johnson, Robinson,

Rockwell, Shotwell, Muzzey, Hayes and Schuyler and Dr. Humphrey attended. Professor Dunning was elected president of the Association, succeeding Mr. Theodore Roosevelt. Professor Shotwell was appointed a member of the program committee for 1913 and Professor Hayes secretary of the transportation committee. Professor Shotwell led the discussion in the medieval section on the subject "Profitable fields for research in medieval history."

Professor Sloane, Theodore Roosevelt professor for 1912–13, is spending the academic year in Germany. During the autumn and early winter he delivered a course of lectures at the University of Berlin on "American political parties." The course was regularly attended by over one hundred students. On November 16 and 19 Professor Sloane delivered addresses in Vienna on the subjects "The election of a president of the United States" and "The new Monroe doctrine." At present he is delivering a course of lectures at the University of Munich. While in Berlin Professor Sloane was instrumental in forming a Columbia Club among the alumni resident in that city.

Professor Botsford has been on leave of absence since February 1. He is visiting out-of-the-way places of Greece—particularly various Aegean Islands—for the purpose of gathering topographical and archæological information for use in his courses.—Professor Osgood is preparing a four-volume history of the American colonies in the eighteenth century, corresponding in scope to his work on the seventeenth century. —Professor Shepherd has recently been elected corresponding member of the National Academy of Venezuela. During the autumn he accepted an appointment as contributing editor of the *Journal of Race Development,* of Worcester, Mass. In January Professor Shepherd delivered an address on "Latin America" before the Clerical League of Long Island.—On January 15, 16, 17, Professor Shotwell lectured at the University of Illinois upon the following topics: "The industrial revolution," "Interpreting history," "The achievements and possibilities of history."

In December Professors McGiffert and Rockwell, of the Union Theological Seminary, were given seats in the faculty of political science by action of the faculty and trustees. During the past academic year Professor McGiffert published "Protestant thought before Kant" and "Martin Luther, the man and his work." In September he delivered the Earl lectures at the Pacific Theological Seminary in Berkeley, California, on the subject: "The rise of modern religious ideas." Pro-

fessor Rockwell, secretary of the American Society of Church History, edited the papers and proceedings of the Society, volume 3, published by Putnam in October.

Professor Muzzey is at work upon a "Source book of American history" to accompany his text-book "American history," which appeared last year.—A work on "British social politics" by Professor Hayes was published by Ginn & Company in February.—Dr. Humphrey's study of "Politics and religion in the days of Augustine" appeared during the autumn.

Mr. Benjamin B. Kendrick has been appointed instructor, and Mr. Dixon R. Fox assistant, in Columbia College.

All of the College courses show an increased registration over the figures of last year. History A is now being given in nine sections. The course has been somewhat remodeled, the emphasis being placed more upon the modern period. The new syllabus by Professors Hayes and Schuyler is being used. History A, Professor Hayes's course in social and political history in the nineteenth century and the laboratory course in recent European history, in charge of Mr. Green, have been made required courses in the curriculum of the School of Journalism.

Department of Mathematics

At the annual meeting of the American Mathematical Society at Cleveland, papers were presented by members of the Columbia University staff as follows: Professor C. J. Keyser, "Concerning multiple interpretations of postulate systems and the existence of hyperspaces"; Professor Edward Kasner, "Equitangential trajectories in space"; Professor W. B. Fite, "Some theorems concerning groups whose orders are powers of a prime"; Mr. L. L. Smail (fellow in mathematics), "Some generalizations in the theory of summable divergent series"; Dr. Joseph Lipke (Ph.D. 1912), "Geometric characterization of isogonal trajectories on a surface."

At the annual meeting of the Philosophical Association, Professor Keyser presented a paper entitled "Some mathematico-psychological questions."

On November 9 Professor Kasner lectured before the Brooklyn Institute of Science on "The unsolved problems of mathematics."—Professor H. E. Hawkes was appointed secretary of the Columbia Chapter of Sigma Xi in October. On February 15 he delivered an address before the Classical and High School Teachers Association of Connecticut on "The use of the imagination in mathematical instruction."

Department of Music

This department shows an increase in the number of students over last year, there being one hundred and forty-seven registrations in all. There is a marked increase in the number of college students taking courses in music, especially harmony.

The winter series of department concerts includes three string quartette concerts, two other chamber music concerts, two piano recitals, song recitals, lectures, a recital for two pianos and the usual series of organ recitals. These will be followed by a concert of original compositions by students in the department. In all twenty-two concerts will be given.

In June Professor Rubner acted as judge at the National Sängerfest in Philadelphia, and at the Sängerfest in New Haven.—Professor Mason is lecturing this winter at the Morris High School, at the American Institute of Applied Music, at the Brooklyn Institute, etc. He is also giving a course of lectures in Washington, D. C., before the Washington Society of the Fine Arts, and is editing the analytic bulletins descriptive of the concerts of the New York Symphony Society for this season. Professor Mason's Pastorale for piano, violin, and clarionet, Op. 8, was performed in concert on January 10.—Mr. Ward's Christmas cantata, "The divine birth," was performed in St. Paul's Chapel on December 11, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Boston, on December 24, and elsewhere.

Department of Pathology

Professor H. A. Stewart spent last summer in the study of pathological anatomy in the laboratory of Dr. L. Pick in Berlin. Dr. R. A. Lambert and Dr. A. M. Pappenheimer spent the summer at the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole. Optional courses are being given by Professor MacCallum on the pathological anatomy of children's diseases and by Professor Stewart on experimental pathology. Dr. R. A. Lambert has been associate and Dr. S. C. Harvey instructor in this department.

College of Pharmacy

The eighty-third session of the College of Pharmacy is one of the most prosperous in the history of the College. Out of a matriculation of two hundred and sixty juniors, there are one hundred and ninety-eight in actual attendance, this being the largest junior class in many years. In the senior class the same condition prevails, there being one hundred and fifty students in attendance. The post-graduate class numbers eight and the food and drug class two, and there are several

other special students enrolled. Should the phenomenal rate of increase over last year (over 25 per cent.) continue, it will soon be necessary to provide a more commodious building. This year again shows an increased proportion of students who have had a full high school course and although many of these take the regular course, the University Class this year numbers over sixty, or one-third of the full junior matriculation.

At the recent Congress of Applied Chemistry, Professor Vorisek presented a paper before the section on analytical chemistry, on "Cadmium nitrate in qualitative analysis," while in the section on pharmaceutical chemistry Professor Arny read a paper on "International color standards."

The College library has been enriched by the presentation by Mr. George Massey of books on chemistry, pharmacy, botany and materia medica. The library has also been presented by Dr. Walter Mendelson with a complete set (six fascicles) of Millspaugh's "American medicinal plants."

The New York Deutscher Apotheker Verein has courteously loaned the College the bust of Gustav Ramsperger, one of the founders of the Verein, and honorary vice-president of the College. The bust, a striking likeness of our departed vice-president, has been assigned a place in the trustees room of the College. Mr. Ramsperger's family has presented the College with his botanical library, which includes several old and rare German books on plants.

Mr. George Hohmann, the present secretary of the Alumni Association, has resigned the position of instructor in pharmacy, which he held for three years and filled with credit to the institution and himself. He has taken up the study of medicine, to which he is devoting his entire time. His position has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Leo Roon, 1910, winner of the practical pharmacy prize of that year.

The board of trustees have invited Provost Carpenter to regularly attend all the meetings of the College and of its board of trustees, granting him all the privileges of the floor. This move should tend to further unite the interests of the College of Pharmacy with those of the University.

Upon the recommendation of the board of trustees, President Butler has appointed Professor George C. Diekman to be associate dean.

At a meeting of the faculty held on December 13 a full program for the new six-year university course was adopted. This course, which has been approved by the University Council, consists of a three-

year course, with full college entrance requirements, leading to the degree of pharmaceutical chemist, a fourth year leading to the degree of bachelor of science in pharmacy and a fifth and sixth year leading to the degree of doctor of pharmacy. This course represents a new era in pharmaceutical education in this country, since it is one of the first attempts ever made toward establishing such education, both as to entrance and time requirements, upon a strictly university basis.

Department of Philosophy

The annual meeting of the American Philosophical Association was held at Columbia University December 26–28. Between sixty and seventy members were in attendance. President Butler delivered an address of welcome to the Association, and on the evening of the twenty-sixth received the members at his home. Professor Pitkin read a paper and the members of the department took an active part in the discussions. The final session was held at the College of the City of New York, where the Association was entertained at luncheon.

In January, 1912, bi-weekly conferences of the officers and graduate students majoring in philosophy were inaugurated. These meetings have continued without interruption and have steadily grown in interest. Papers are read by the students and are followed by a general discussion. The subjects have been drawn mainly from current philosophical topics.

Professor Woodbridge delivered an address at the recent meeting of the Association of American Universities on "The present status of the degree of doctor of philosophy in American universities (see page 126). Professor Adler contributed a paper on "Ethics to be continued through life" to the meeting of the International Moral Education Congress at the Hague last summer. He recently opened a series of lectures at Atlanta, Georgia, with an address on "The ethical view of life," and is at present delivering a series of lectures on "The need of a new religious ideal based on ethics." Professor Dewey lectured before the Current Events Club of Englewood, New Jersey, in December on "Woman's suffrage." During January and February he delivered six lectures on modern philosophy before the Colony Club of New York. Professor Miller addressed the Columbia Religious Forum in November on "Nature and the supernatural."

Professor Fullerton is not lecturing this year, and Professor Montague has been absent on leave during the first semester. The department has been strengthened by Dr. Felix Krueger, professor of philos-

ophy and psychology at the University of Halle, Kaiser Wilhelm professor at Columbia. Professor Henri Bergson of the Collége de France, visiting French professor, delivered twelve lectures at the University during February, six public lectures in French on "Spiritualité et liberté," and six private lectures in English to professors and students of the department. Professor Rudolf Eucken of the University of Jena, exchange professor at Harvard, will lecture at the University in March.

Department of Physiology

Professor Frederic S. Lee participated in the meeting of the American Physiological Society in Cleveland during convocation week, and was reelected a member of the Council. Dr. H. B. Williams was elected a member of the Society. At the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science Mr. E. L. Scott was elected a member. Professor F. H. Pike spent convocation week in Chicago, in a continuation of his experimental researches with Dr. J. Gordon Wilson.

Department of the Practice of Medicine

The November meeting of the section on medicine at the Academy of Medicine was given to the presentation of work from the medical divisions of the Presbyterian Hospital. The following members of the department presented papers: Drs. W. B. James, T. C. Janeway, W. T. Longcope, F. P. Kinnicutt, David Bovaird, Jr., H. S. Carter, N. B. Potter, T. S. Hart, R. L. Cecil, and A. W. Swann. At the November meeting of the New York Pathological Society, Dr. O. V. Huffman read a paper on mucocele of the appendix. He has been obliged to resign his position in the department, as he has received the appointment of secretary of the State Board of Medical Examiners of New York. Dr. Jessup has been appointed pathologist of the Sloane Hospital for Women to fill the position left vacant by Dr. Huffman's resignation from this office. On December 2 Dr. Longcope read a paper on the diagnosis and treatment of syphilitic aortitis before the Harvard Medical Society.

Department of Psychology

At the Cleveland convocation-week meeting Professor Cattell read a paper before the American Psychological Association entitled "Families of American men of science." He presided over the section of education of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and was elected president of the Society of the Sigma Xi.

Professor Edward L. Thorndike, as president of the American Psychological Association, made an address on "Ideomotor action"; and before this Association, also, Professor Krueger, the Kaiser Wilhelm professor, read papers on "Consonance and dissonance" and on "Magical and religious factors in the development of the human will." Of our former students, Professor George V. N. Dearborn of the Tufts College Medical School spoke on "What a student of elementary psychology should be taught concerning the functions of the nervous system," and Professor Elmer E. Jones of Indiana University on "Some results of association tests among delinquent girls" and on "A combination chronoscope and tachistoscope."

At the Mental Hygiene Conference in New York, in November, Professor Woodworth presented an address on "Mental efficiency." Dr. Hollingworth lectured before the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, at their meeting of November 15, on the subject, "Psychology and medicine and law."

Department of Public Law

At the December convention of the American Political Science Association, Professor F. J. Goodnow read a paper on "The limits of budgetary control." He also spoke before the Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Association upon the subject of "Political education and citizenship."

Teachers College

Professor G. D. Strayer, of the department of educational administration, spoke during the Christmas recess before the Montana State Teachers Association, the Idaho State Teachers Association, and the British Columbia Coast Teachers Association on Scientific work in education, Current criticisms of education, The supervision of instruction, The teacher's contribution to social progress, Types of class teaching, and Economy of time in the primary grades. Professor F. E. Farrington, of the same department, delivered an address on "Commercial education in Germany" before the commercial section of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland in Philadelphia. Professors E. L. Thorndike and H. A. Ruger, of the department of educational psychology, attended the meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the American Psychological Association. Professor Thorndike's address as retiring vice-president of section L of the American Association was on "Educational diagnosis." On the program of section

TEACHERS COLLEGE CHAPEL

L were papers by W. T. Foster, and T. J. Kirby, past and present students in this department. Professor Julius Sachs, of the department of secondary education, attended the meetings of the Philological and Archæological Societies in Washington, D. C.

At the annual meeting of the American Mathematical Society, Professor David Eugene Smith was reelected librarian of the society. Professor John F. Woodhull, of the department of physical science, attended the meeting of the New York State Science Teachers Association at Syracuse during the recess and gave a report as chairman of the committee on practical chemistry in the high school. Mr. F. F. Good also attended the same meeting and read a paper on "Making physics real in the high school." Mr. H. A. Carpenter, a student of this department, also read a paper at the same meeting on "Teaching chemistry to girls."

Professor C. H. Farnsworth and Mr. William J. Kraft, of the department of music, attended the meeting of the Music Teachers National Association which was held at Vassar College from December 30 to January 2. Dr. Benjamin R. Andrews, secretary of household arts, read a paper before the American Home Economics Association at Boston, December 31, on "Collegiate courses in home economics." Dr. Andrews was elected vice-president of the Association. Miss Anna Barrows was elected a member of the permanent committee on elections.

Department of Zoology

Thomas H. Morgan, professor of experimental zoology, is delivering the Jesup Lectures for the current year, taking as his general subject Heredity and Sex. The lectures are given on Wednesday evenings in the lecture hall of the Museum of Natural History, as follows: February 5, The evolution of sex; February 12, The mechanism of sex determination; February 19, The Mendelian principles of heredity and their bearing on sex; February 26, Secondary sexual characters and their relation to Darwin's theory of sexual selection; March 5, The effects of castration and of grafting on the secondary sexual characters; March 12, Parthenogenesis and sex; March 19, Inbreeding and fertility; March 26, Special cases of sex inheritance.

CATALOGUE OF WORKS OF ART BELONGING TO COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY—PART V

Hamilton Hall and its Decorations

BY EDWARD R. SMITH

The purpose of this article is to bring together all matters of artistic interest connected with Hamilton Hall, the official building of the Dean and Faculty of Columbia College, in this way providing a guide of especial value to the College men.

Much of the material is reprinted with revision from previous parts of the Catalogue: the description of the building from "A catalogue of buildings" by Dean Frederick A. Goetze, which was published in the Annual Reports for 1908; the portraits from "A catalogue of portraits" by C. A. Nelson and Edward R. Smith, Columbia University Quarterly, Vol. X, p. 410; the sculpture from "A catalogue of sculpture" by E. R. Smith in the Quarterly, Vol. XI, p. 508; the architectural accessories from "Architectural accessories and minor works" by E. R. Smith, in the Quarterly, Vol. XIII, p. 141. Various University publications have been used, especially "An official guide to Columbia University" (C. U. Press, 1912).

The new material consists of a catalogue of the Piranesi prints and other engravings purchased from the fund in honor of Dean Van Amringe in 1910, and a catalogue of various matters in the office of the Dean.

I wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. Richard Franz Bach, instructor in the Department of Architecture.

THE BUILDING

It contains: Lecture Rooms, the College Study with the department library, and the offices of the Dean of Columbia College and other members of the College faculty. In the basement is the Gemot, a social hall furnished by the class of 1881. The building is 208 ft. 8 in. long, 55 ft. 10 in. wide. The northern façade is 82 ft. high and the southern façade 86 ft. 8 in. high; from curb to cornice line.

At the meeting of the Trustees in May, 1905, the President announced a gift of $500,000 for a College Hall from an anonymous donor, and the design prepared by Messrs. McKim, Mead and White, was approved. The building was placed at the southwesterly corner of 116th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and the name chosen was Hamilton Hall in honor of Alexander Hamilton of the class of 1777. The gift was publicly announced by the President on May 2 at a mass-meeting of Columbia College (C. U. Q., vol. vii, pp. 311, 320, 386). A description of the proposed building by John B. Pine was published in the eighth volume of the Quarterly (p. 37). The corner stone was laid on Commencement day, 1905, the introductory speech being made by the President, and the ceremony performed by Dean Van Amringe (C. U. Q., vol. viii, p. 58).

The donor was John Stewart Kennedy, trustee of the University 1903–1910.

The building was formally opened on Feb. 2, 1907, the function being described in a special "Hamilton Hall supplement" printed in March, 1907

(C. U. Q., vol. ix, p. 243), in which the speeches of Julien T. Davies, '66. President Butler, Dean Van Amringe and John W. Brodix, president of the senior class (1907), are printed in full.

Illustrations of the building are: a photograph of a perspective drawing of the southern façade published as the frontispiece of the eighth volume of the COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY, and repeated in the ninth volume opposite p. 243, and in volume eleven, "the Van Amringe Dinner supplement" opposite p. 9; a photograph of the southern façade of the completed building in the ninth volume opposite p. 92; the first floor plan in vol. ix opposite p. 269; and a photograph of the northern front in the ninth volume opposite p. 469; a photograph of the northern façade with Kent Hall in the thirteenth volume opposite p. 13; a photograph in *Architectural Record,* vol. xxvii, p. 449; a perspective of the south front in *Architects' and Builders' Magazine,* vol. vii, p. 201.

An earlier building bearing the same name was a member of the group at Forty-Ninth Street and Madison Ave.; standing on this corner.

PAINTED PORTRAITS

Robert Adrain, LL.D. (1775–1843); class of 1818; Professor of Mathematics, Natural History and Astronomy, 1813–25; Professor of Mathematics, University of Pennsylvania, 1827–34, and Vice-Provost, 1828–34; Professor of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics in Rutgers College, 1810–13: painter not known, possibly John Vanderlyn (1775–1852); presented by the class of 1823. Room 301 east side third from left.

Henry James Anderson, LL.D. (1799–1875): class of 1818; A.M. 1821, M.D. 1824, LL.D. 1850. Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, 1825–43; *Emeritus,* 1866; Trustee, 1851–75: painted for the Trustees by Joseph Oriel Eaton (1829–75), A.N.A., in 1866. It was shown at the Forty-first Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, in 1866. Signed with monogram. Room 301 east side first from left.

Charles Anthon (1797–1867): class of 1815; LL.D. 1831; in 1820 he was appointed Adjunct Professor of Greek and Latin; was made Jay Professor of both languages in 1830, and in 1857 was appointed to the Jay Professorship of Greek language and literature; Rector of Columbia Grammar School from 1830 to 1864. He was widely known for his elaborately annotated editions of school and college classical textbooks, and for his classical dictionaries: painted for the Trustees by John W. Ehninger (1827–89), class of 1847, and pupil of Couture, in 1867. College Study, west side, right of door on entering.

John Bowden (1751–1817): class of 1772; A.M. 1775, S.T.D. 1797; Professor of Moral Philosophy, 1801–17; ordained in London in 1774; elected Assistant Minister of Trinity Church the same year; painter not known; presented by the Alumni of the College in 1822. Room 301 west side left.

William Cochran, S.T.D. (—— ——): A.M. 1788, Trinity College, Dublin; Professor of Greek and Latin, 1784–89; Head Master, Grammar School, 1784–?: painted by John Trumbull (1756–1843) and presented by him to the College in 1821. College Study, south side to right.

Lorenzo Da Ponte, born in Italy, 1749, died in New York, August 17, 1838. Professor of Italian Language and Literature in Columbia College, 1826–37. Wrote librettos of "Don Giovanni" and "Le Nozze di Figaro." Painter and source unknown. College Study, west side, right.

Charles Davies (1798–1876): United States Military Academy, West Point. class of 1815; LL.D., University of Geneva, 1840, Union College, 1841; L.H.D., University State of New York, 1874; Professor of Mathematics, Columbia College, 1857–59; Higher Mathematics, 1859–65; *Emeritus,* 1865–76: painted by Joseph Oriel Eaton (1829–75) for the Trustees; signed with monogram. College Study, north side, right.

Henry Drisler (1818–97): A.B. 1839, A.M. 1842, LL.D. 1864, and Harvard University, 1886; Tutor Greek and Latin in Columbia College, 1843–45; Adjunct Professor, 1845–57; Professor Latin Language and Literature, 1857–67; Jay Professor Greek Language and Literature, 1867–94; *Emeritus,* 1894–97; Acting President, 1867 and 1889: one of the most distinguished of American classical schol-

ars: painted for the Trustees, in 1890, by Daniel Huntington (1816–1906), President National Academy of Design, 1863–69 and 1877–91. College Study, east side to right.

John Kemp, LL.D. (1763–1812): A.M. University of Aberdeen, 1781; Fellow Royal Society, Edinburgh, 1783; Tutor Columbia College, 1785; Professor of Mathematics, 1795, and Geography, 1799; Professor Mathematics and Natural History, 1799–1812; Acting President, 1800: painter and source unknown. College Study, south side, left.

John McVickar (1787–1868): class of 1804, A.M. 1818; S.T.D., 1825; Professor of Moral Philosophy Columbia College, 1817; Philosophy and Political Economy, 1818; Professor Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion, 1857; *Emeritus,* 1864: painted by Joseph Oriel Eaton (1829–75) for the Trustees in 1866; signed with monogram. College Study, north side, left.

Charles Murray Nairne (1808–82): A.M. St. Andrew's University, 1830; University of Edinburgh, ——; L.H.D. Regents University, State of New York, 1865; Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy and Literature, 1857–81; also of History and Political Economy, 1865–76; *Emeritus,* 1881–82: painted by Thomas Le Clear (1818–22) for the Trustees in 1881. Room 301 east side fourth from left.

Henry Immanuel Schmidt (1806–89), D.D. Pennsylvania College, 1850; Professor German Language and Literature, 1848–80; *Emeritus,* 1880: painted for the Trustees by Jacob Hart Lazarus (1822–91), a pupil of Inman, in 1880. Room 301 east side second from left.

John Howard Van Amringe: class of 1860; A.M. 1863; L.H.D. 1890; Ph.D. University State of New York, 1877; LL.D. Union College, 1895; Tutor Mathematics Columbia College, 1860; Adjunct Professor, 1863; Lecturer in School of Mines, 1864–65; Professor Mathematics, 1865–1910; Secretary of the Board of the College, 1864–1910; Dean School of Arts, 1894–96; Dean Columbia College, 1896–1910; *Emeritus,* 1910: painted by Eastman Johnson (1829–1906): presented Commencement Day, 1900, by the Association of the Alumni of Columbia College. College Study, east side, left of window.

Peter Wilson (1746–1825), A.M. University of Aberdeen; LL.D. Union College, 1798; Professor Greek and Latin Columbia College, 1789–92, 1797; *Emeritus,* 1820; Acting President, 1800–1; painter not known, presented by the Alumni in 1822. Room 301 west side right.

SCULPTURE

Statue: **Alexander Hamilton;** by William Ordway Partridge, sculptor, class of 1885; on lime-stone pedestal before south front of Hamilton Hall; bronze, heroic size, erect, standing on left foot, right advanced, right arm folded against the breast, left arm at the side slightly extended; represents the orator making one of his great speeches on the ratification of the Constitution of the United States, at the New York State convention of 1788: inscription; HAMILTON in large letters on stone pedestal front; PRESENTED BY THE ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, in smaller bronze letters on pedestal behind; signature, "Ordway Partridge Sc. 1908," on bronze plinth, behind. See Report of the Special Committee on the Statue of Alexander Hamilton, C. U. Q., vol. ix, p. 265; note of record, C. U. Q., vol. x, p. 85; note on dedication with address by Julien T. Davies, chairman of the Alumni Association, C. U. Q., vol. x, p. 448; editorial note, C. U. Q., vol. x, p. 495; halftone illustration of the unfinished model, C. U. Q., vol. ix, opp. p. 265, and of the statue in place, C. U. Q., vol. x, opp. p. 449.

Statuette: **Farnese Bull;** from colossal original in the Museum, Naples; College Study, Hamilton Hall, above book-case, western side; bronze, 2 ft. high, base 1 ft. 6 in. square; presented by J. Ackerman Coles, M.D., May 13, 1898.

Bust: **Portrait of John Stewart Kennedy,** Trustee of Columbia University and donor of Hamilton Hall; by Evelyn Longman, sculptor; vestibule, to the left on entering; bronze, life size, directed front, facing one fourth to right, green marble pedestal; inscription, JOHN STEWART KENNEDY

1906, incised on bronze plinth behind; signature "Evelyn Longman, Sc.", on bronze plinth under right shoulder. Executed at the request of the trustees, 1906.

Bust: **Portrait of John Howard Van Amringe,** LL.D., LH.D. Dean *Emeritus* Columbia College; by William Ordway Partridge, sculptor, class of 1885; Hamilton Hall, vestibule, to right against northern wall; bronze, life size, directed front, facing front; no inscription; signature, "Partridge 1911", under left shoulder; green marble pedestal. Presented by the Association of the Alumni of Columbia College.

Bust: **Appollo Belvedere;** copy from the marble statue in the Vatican; vestibule, to the right of spectator on entering, against southern wall; bronze, heroic size; inscription, "In memory of Alexander Hamilton, class of 1777", etc.; presented by J. Ackerman Coles, M.D., Oct. 7, 1907.

Bust: **Caius Octavius Caesar Augustus;** copy from marble statue in the Vatican found at Prima Porta in 1863; vestibule, to the left against western wall; bronze, heroic size; presented by J. Ackerman Coles, M.D., "as a memorial to President Charles King, Professor Anthon, Professor Drisler and other members of the Faculty whose lectures were attended by the class of '64, June 6, 1904."

Note—With the exception of the busts of Marcus Aurelius, Napoleon, Lincoln and Emerson, whose donors are noted, the busts in the College Study, were given to Professor Francis Lieber (1800–71), from time to time, by classes or groups of pupils. When Dr. Lieber died, Professor Van Amringe took possession of his room and cared for the little collection. When old Hamilton Hall in Forty-Ninth Street was built, Dr. Van Amringe carried the busts with him to his new quarters in that building. From old Hamilton Hall he brought them to his room in East Hall on the new site. When new Hamilton Hall was completed, Dean Van Amringe devoted the collection to the decoration of the Study. It does not seem possible at this moment to discover the donors in individual cases.

Bust: **Marcus Aurelius** as a young man and beardless; cast from the marble original in the Capitoline Museum, Rome; College Study, Hamilton Hall, first bust counting from the left, northwest corner; plaster, life size; presented by Frederick H. Comstock, '74 Law, when College Study was furnished.

Bust: subject unknown; College Study, second bust from the left; plaster, life size; Lieber collection.

Bust: **So-called Cicero** (probably Domitius Corbulo); College Study, third bust from the left; plaster, life size; Lieber collection. Note—This head is identical with the bronze bust in the Law Library.

Bust: **Napoleon** as a young man; by Antonio Canova (1737–1822); College Study, fourth bust from the left; plaster, life size, directed front, facing and looking slightly to right of spectator, military coat, high stock and collar: presented by Professor W. M. Sloane when College Study was furnished.

Bust: **Daniel Webster;** sculptor not identified; College Study, fifth bust from the left; plaster, life size, directed front, facing and looking one fourth to left, in toga: Lieber collection.

Bust: **Washington;** cast from original by Houdon; College Study, sixth bust from the left; plaster, life size; Lieber collection. Note—This bust is identical with the bronze in Earl Hall.

Bust: **Portrait of Abraham Lincoln;** from original by Leonard W. Volk; College Study, seventh bust from the left; plaster, life size, directed front, facing and looking one fourth to left, shoulders in toga; presented by Frederick Coykendall, class of 1895. See *McClure's Magazine,* vol. xiii, pl. opp. p. 195. Note—This is one of the best of the Lincoln busts; made from a well-known life mask taken by the sculptor.

Bust: **Portrait of William Hickling Prescott** (1796–1859); by Horatio Greenough (1805–52); College Study, eighth bust from the left; plaster, life size, directed front, facing and looking one fourth to right, in toga; Lieber collection. See *New England Magazine,* new ser., vol. ix, ill., p. 524. In these two busts the heads are the same, but the details of the drapery differ.

Bust: **Portrait of William Henry Seward;** sculptor not identified; College Study, ninth bust from the left; plaster, life size, directed front, facing and looking one fourth to right, shoulders nude; Lieber collection.

Bust: **Portrait of Schiller;** sculptor not identified; College Study, tenth bust from the left; plaster, life size, directed and facing front; Lieber collection.

Bust: **Portrait of Alexander Hamilton** (1757–1805); modelled from life in 1794 by Giuseppe Ceracchi, sculptor (1760–1800, guillotined for alleged conspiracy against Napoleon); College Study, eleventh bust from the left; plaster, life size, directed, facing and looking front, shoulders nude; Lieber collection. See Bowen, Centennial Celebration of the Inauguration of George Washington, ill., p. 95.

Bust: **Portrait of Alexander von Humboldt** (1769–1859); sculptor not identified; College Study, twelfth bust from the left; plaster, life size, directed front, facing and looking one fourth to right, shoulders nude; Lieber collection.

Bust: **Homer;** from original in Naples Museum; College Study, thirteenth bust from the left; plaster, life size; Lieber collection.

Bust: **Benjamin Franklin** (1706–90); by Houdon; College Study, fourteenth bust from the left; plaster, life size; Lieber collection. Note—This bust is identical with the bronze in the Trustees Room, Library.

Bust: **Ralph Waldo Emerson** (1803–82); by Daniel C. French, sculptor; College Study, fifteenth bust from the left; plaster, life size, directed front, facing and looking one fourth to right; presented by Frederick Coykendall and other members of the class of 1895.

Bas-relief and inscribed tablet: **To the memory of Hamilton Fish, Jr.,** class of 1895, killed at the engagement of Las Guasimas, Cuba, June 24, 1898; by Albert Jaegers, sculptor; College Study, north side; bronze 18 in. high by 30 in. long; in center, nude male figure kneeling, front, with extended arms; in the field an extended inscription; signature in lower right-hand corner of field, "Albert Jaegers sculptor 1900"; presented by friends of Hamilton Fish, Jr., Feb., 1900. See note on action of Trustees, C. U. Q., vol. ii, p. 203.

Bas-relief: **Portraits of Washington and Lafayette;** sculptor not identified; College Study, south side; plaster, medium relief, 19 in. high by 18¼ in. wide, both heads in profile directed to the right, head of Washington in foreground; probably presented by pupils of Professor Lieber.

Bas-reliefs: Representation of the **three seals** of the corporation of King's College and Columbia College, used since the foundation in 1754; Hamilton Hall, south front; stone, low relief; presented by the Alumni Association of Columbia College in 1906.

ARCHITECTURAL ACCESSORIES AND MINOR WORKS

Fountain: between Hamilton Hall and Hartley Hall; a simple niche, with granite basin on level of pavement; spout, head of lioness in stone; designed and executed by McKim, Mead and White. Erected with Hamilton Hall.

Window: Memorial; in center of eastern side of the College Study; round top, 14 ft. 2 in. high by 7 ft. 6 in. wide, *en grisaille* with colored glass decorations; in upper field the university seal with its inscription in a wreath with crown above; inscription in cartouche below in Roman capital letters, "Presented to Hamilton Hall by the class of 1882 Columbia College"; designed and executed by Maitland Armstrong & Co.; presented by the class of 1882 on Commencement day, June, 1907. Bib. presentation speech of W. T. Lawson, class of 1882, Law 1885 (C. U. Q., vol. ix, 1907, p. 450; ill. opp. p. 451).

Grilles: three, in the main entrance, southern façade, wrought iron, 14 feet high, each door 6 feet 8 inches wide; on the stone piers between four lamps in wrought iron on brackets, suggested by the lamps of the Strozzi Palace in Florence; designed by McKim, Mead and White and executed by Richey, Browne and Donald. The design of the doors is in fine scroll work in panels, in the center of each panel a crown, the crowns in the second row from the bottom bearing the number "80"; inscriptions, in

circles about the crowns in small gilt Roman capital letters on each gate, "Class of 1880"; accepted by the Trustees, June 3, 1907. Above are the three seals of the corporation carved in stone at the expense of the College Alumni Association. (C. U. Q., vol. ix, 1907, p. 271; ill. opp. p. 271; Gifts and Endowments, Secretary's copy, p. 163.)

Clock and **Door:** Dean's office, Hamilton Hall; the frame or reveal of Botticino marble with a wide splay decorated with panels and floriated rosettes; door itself of quartered oak, a single panel set in face wall of marble; clock, marble face, bronze hands and numbers, in arch above, set in marble tympanum perforated, and decorated with scrolls and cornucopiae; below and above door, panel with crown supported by rinceaux in relief; designed and executed by McKim, Mead and White; inscriptions, above in raised Roman capital letters gilded, "To commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the graduation of the class of eighty-four Columbia College"; given by the class of 1884, College; accepted by the Trustees, March, 1909; publicly presented Commencement Day, 1909. Presentation speech by Barclay E. V. McCarty '84 (C. U. Q., vol. xi, 1909, p. 450; see also p. 242. Gifts and Endowments, Secretary's copy, p. 130).

Inscription: Hamilton Hall; southern façade to the left of the door, in Roman capital letters incised "Hujus colegii olim regalis nunc Columbiae dicti regio diplomate an. dom. MDCCLIIII, constituti in honorem dei optimi maximi atq. in ecclesiae reiq. publicae emolumentum, primus hic lapis positus est, Sept., die XXVII an. dom. MDCCCCV."

Inscription: Roman capital letters in bronze set in stone in the floor of the vestibule; "1907. This building is the gift of John Stewart Kennedy of New York to be the Home of Columbia College."

Photograph from full length portrait of George Washington by John Trumbull. Presented by the Association of the Alumni of Columbia College. Room 301, east wall, center.

Drawing from photograph by Eliza Greatorex; Columbia College in 1855. College Study, south side, left.

ENGRAVINGS AND ETCHINGS PURCHASED FROM THE FUND RAISED IN HONOR OF DEAN VAN AMRINGE IN 1910

Etchings by Giovanni Battista Piranesi (1720–1778)

Basement corridor south side to left; view of the Cascade at Tivoli; from Piranesi's works, vol. xvii, Vedute di Roma, second series, pl. 50.

Basement corridor south side, second from left; Sepulchre of Caius Cestus; from Piranesi's works, vol. xvi, Vedute di Roma, first series, pl. 110.

Basement corridor south side, third from left; view of the island in the Tiber; from Piranesi's works, vol. xvii, Vedute di Roma, second series, pl. 15.

Basement corridor right; view of the Basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore, Rome; from Piranesi's works, vol. xvi, Vedute di Roma, first series, pl. 16.

Main stairway to right; ruins of the so-called temple of Apollo in the Villa of Hadrian at Tivoli; from Piranesi's works, vol. xvii, Vedute di Roma, second series, pl. 60.

Second stairway to right; ruins of Barracks in the Villa of Hadrian at Tivoli; from Piranesi's works, vol. xvii, Vedute di Roma, second series, pl. 64.

Third stairway to right, landing to right; view of the piazza and Basilica of San Giovanni in Laterano; from Piranesi's works, vol. xvi, Vedute di Roma, first series, pl. 13.

Third stairway to right, landing left; view of the piazza Navona, over the ruins of the stadium of Domitian; from Piranesi's works, vol. xvi, Vedute di Roma, first series, pl. 6.

Fourth stairway to right, landing right; view of the baths of Titus; from Piranesi's works, vol. xvii, Vedute di Roma, second series, pl. 34.

Fourth stairway to right, landing left; ruins of the baths of Caracalla, Rome; from Piranesi's works, vol. xvii, Vedute di Roma, second series, pl. 35.

Fifth stairway to right, landing right; view of the Villa d'Este at Tivoli; from Piranesi's works, vol. xvii, Vedute di Roma, second series, pl. 45.

Fifth stairway to right, landing to left; Villa Panfili, beyond the gate of San Pancrazio, Rome; from Piranesi's works, vol. xvi, Vedute di Roma, first series, pl. 66.

Fifth stairway to left, landing to right; view of the Ponte Salario, near Rome; from Piranesi's works, vol. xvi, Vedute di Roma, first series, pl. 41.

Fifth stairway to left, landing to left; view of the Porto di Ripa Grande, Rome; from Piranesi's works, vol. xvi, Vedute di Roma, first series, pl. 37.

Fourth stairway to left, landing to left; view of the Ponte Molle over the Tiber, near Rome; from Piranesi's works, vol. xvi, Vedute di Roma, first series, pl. 67.

Fourth stairway to left, landing to left; view of the Ponte Lugano over the Anio, near Rome; from Piranesi's works, vol. xvii, Vedute di Roma, second series, pl. 47.

Third stairway to left, landing right; view of the interior of the Basilica of Saint Peters, Rome; from Piranesi's works, vol. xvi, Vedute di Roma, first series, pl. 7.

Third stairway to left, landing to left; ruins of a hall belonging to the Pretorian Camp, Villa of Hadrian, Tivoli; from Piranesi's works, vol. xvii, Vedute di Roma, second series, pl. 56.

Second stairway to left; view of the Farnese Palace, Rome; from Piranesi's works, vol. xvi, Vedute di Roma, first series, pl. 62.

Main stairway to left landing; view of the interior of the Flavian amphitheater called the Colosseum; from Piranesi's works, vol. xvii, Vedute di Roma, second series, pl. 11.

Main stairway to left; arranged in the order given from bottom to top. Four fine rondels in the ceiling of the Stanza della Segnatura in the Vatican; Philosophia, Justitia, Poesis, Theologia. They were painted by Raphael, and engraved by Raphael Morghen. The circles are 13¾ inches in diameter; bought from Dean Van Amringe fund.

Basement stairs left; view of the Dogano di Terra in the Piazza Pietra, Rome; from Piranesi's works, vol. xvii, Vedute di Roma, second series, pl. 42.

Other Engravings

Engraving on copper by Auguste-Thomas-Marie Blanchard (1819–98); Dante; from a painting by Gianelli, corridor 300, south side, left.

Engraving on copper by Auguste Boucher Desnoyers; Napoleon le Grand, full length, from painting by Francois-Pascal-Simon Baron Gérard (1770–1837); executed in 1808; corridor 300, south, second from left.

Engraving on copper by Paolo Caronni (1779–1842); Europa and the Bull; "Giove sen duole, e piu modesto, ed umile-a lei si mostra ond ella ardisce porgere-alla candida bocca i fiori teneri"; from a painting by Andrea Appiani (1754–1817); dedicated to Prince Raineri, viceroy of Lombardy and Venice; corridor 300, south, third from left.

Engraving on copper by P. Bagnoy; Frederick and Voltaire; from a painting by Nicololas André Monsiau (1754–1837); corridor 300, south, fourth from left.

Engraving on copper by Rafaello Morghen (1758–1833); Madonna del Sacco; from the painting by Andrea d'Agnolo called del Sarto (1487–1531) in the cloister of the convent of the Annunziata in Florence, painted in 1525, drawn by Theodorus Mattei, 14¾ inches high, 28¾ inches wide; corridor 300, west side.

Engraving on copper by Jean Marie Leroux (1788–1871) dated 1824; Marie Joseph Motier Marquis de Lafayette (1757–1834); from a portrait by Ary Scheffer (1795–1858) painted in 1822; 21 inches high, 14⅝ inches wide; corridor 300, north left.

Engraving on copper by Paolo Caronni (1779–1842) of Milan; Europa and the Bull; "S'incurva a terra; e la donzella incauta-cui noné nota chi nel toro inisidia,—il dorso preme all amator famelico"; from a painting by Andrea Appiani, dedicated to Prince Raineri, viceroy of Lombardy and Venice; corridor 300, north side second from left.

Engraving on copper by Pietro Bettelini (1763–1828); Gallileo Gallilei (1564–1642); from a portrait painted by Domenico Cresti called il Passignano (1558–1638), originally in the collection of Prince Poniatowski; drawn by Tommaso Minardi (1787–1871), dedicated to the Baron von Reden; 14

inches high, 11½ inches wide; corridor 300, north side extreme right.

Engraving on copper by Jakob Matthias Schmützer (1733–1811); Mucius Scaevola; from a painting by Peter Paul Rubens (1577–1640), originally in the collection of Wenzel Anton, Prince of Kaunitz, Count of Rietberg, etc., protector of the Academy of Fine Arts in Vienna; dedicated to the Prince Kaunitz; 19¼ inches high, 18½ inches wide; corridor 400, east wall.

Engraving on copper by Jakob Matthias Schmützer (1733–1811) dated 1784; Saint Ambrose repulsing Theodosius from the church door; from a painting by Peter Paul Rubens (1577–1640) in the Imperial Gallery at Vienna; dedicated to Catherine II, empress of all the Russias; 23 inches high, 18¼ inches wide; corridor 400, west wall.

Engraving on copper by Joseph Théodore Richomme (1785–1849) dated 1825; Andromache at the feet of Pyrrhus; from a painting by Pierre Narcisse Guérin (1774–1833) in the Louvre, painted in 1810; corridor 500, south side, first from left.

Engraving on copper by Jean-Baptiste-Raphael-Urbain Massard (1775–?); Hippocrates refusing the presents of Artaxerxes; from a painting by Anne-Louis Girodet-de-Roussy-Troisson (1767–1824) at the École de Medecine, Paris; painted in 1816; corridor 500, south, second from left.

Engraving on copper by Claude-Marie-François Dieu (1787–1865) dated 1821; the death of Demosthenes; from a painting by Felix Boisselier (1776–1811), pensionnaire de l'Académie de France à Rome; corridor 500, south, third from left.

Engraving on copper by Jean Massard (1740–1822); the death of Socrates; from the painting by Jacques-Louis David (1748–1825); corridor 500, south, fourth from left.

Engraving on copper by Charles-Clément Bervic (1756–1822); Rape of Dejaneira; from the painting by Guido Reni (1575–1642); corridor 500, south side, fifth from left.

Engraving on copper by Antonio Ricciani of Rome; Judith with the head of Holofernes; from the painting by Pietro Benvenuto (1769–1840) of Arezzo, in the cathedral of Arezzo, drawn by Pietro Ermini of Arezzo; dedicated to Ferdinando III of Austria, duke of Tuscany; corridor 500, north, left.

Engraving on copper by Antonio Ricciani; Pyrrhus killing Priam after the taking of Troy; from a painting by Pietro Benvenuto of Arezzo (1769–1844) now in the Palazzo Corsini in Florence; corridor 500, north, right.

Engraving on copper by Giuseppe Filippo Liberati Marchi (1735–1808) dated 1770; Oliver Goldsmith (1728–74); from portrait painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds (1723–92); printed for Sayer, no. 53 Fleet St.; corridor 600, south, first from left.

Engraving on copper by Robert Graves (1798–1873) dated 1836; Byron; from portrait painted by Thomas Phillips (1770–1845), originally in the John Murray collection; corridor 600, south, second from left.

Etching by Paul-Adolphe Rajon (1843–88), from his drawing from life; portrait of Tennyson; corridor 600, south side, third from left.

Engraving on copper by William Walker (1793–1867) and Samuel Cousins (1801–87); Robert Burns, from the portrait by Alexander Nasmyth (1758–1840), painted in 1787; dedicated by Wm. Walker to the noblemen and gentlemen of the Caledonian Hunt; published by W. Hayward Jan. 1, 1842; corridor 600, south side, fourth from left.

Etching by Leopold Flameng (1831–——); Shakspere, from the Chandos portrait; corridor 600, south side fifth from left.

Aquatint engraving, etched by John C. Buckler (1770–1851), F.S.A., engraved by R. Reeve; Eton College; dedicated to Joseph Goodall, D.D., provost and the reverend fellows; corridor 600, north side, left.

Aquatint engraving drawn and etched by John C. Buckler (1770–1851), engraved by R. Reeve; the cathedral church of Christ at Oxford; corridor 600, north side, right.

Engraving, mezzotint, by Max Rosenthal (1833——); Benjamin Franklin; from a portrait painted by Charles Wilson Peale (1741–1827); corridor 700, south, first from left.

Photograph by Ayers; Abraham Lincoln; corridor 700, south, second from left.

Engraving on copper by William

Edgar Marshall (1837——), dated 1868; Gen. U. S. Grant; from a portrait by Marshall; corridor 700, south third from left.

Engraving on copper by Jean K. Godefroy (1771–1839), dated 1813; The Battle of Austerlitz; from the painting by Baron François-Pascal Gérard (1770–1837) in the gallery at Versailles; corridor 700, north, left.

Engraving on copper by Francesco Bartolozzi (1725–1815); the death of the Earl of Chatham; from the painting by John Singleton Copley (1737–1815) in the National Gallery, London, painted in 1780; corridor 700, north, right.

COLLECTION OF PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS LOCATED IN THE OFFICES OF THE DEAN OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE AND GIVEN BY THE ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE ON FEBRUARY 2, 1907.

Outer Office. South wall, to right of door.

Engraving by Tiebout from drawing by Anderson. View of Columbia College in the City of New York. (1793) Engraved for the Society of Iconophiles.

Engraving by J. E. Gavit from drawing by Thomas Howdell. Southeast view of the City of New York, showing King's College. (1768.) From an old original engraving by P. Canot (1768).

Water Color, Monotone, by . . . . Columbia College in 1850.

Engraving by Jacques Reich. Remarque proof no. 3 on Japan paper of 12 impressions. Portrait of Alexander Hamilton, bearing signature of Jacques Reich, and copyrighted by him in 1903.

West wall, to left of door.

Water Color by Philip Schuyler de Luye. Coat of Arms of Alexander Hamilton, together with original letter making gift, written by Adelaide Hamilton, granddaughter of Alexander Hamilton.

Photograph of J. H. Van Amringe, Class of 1860. Professor of Mathematics, 1865–1910. Dean of the School of Arts, 1894–96. Dean of Columbia College, 1896–1910. *Emeritus* Professor, 1910–. Framed together with original letter dated June 30, 1910. Added to collection subsequent to original date of gift.

West wall, to right of door.

Engraving on wood by . . . . Portrait of Gulian C. Verplanck, Class of 1801. Representative in Congress, 1825–33. Vice-Chancellor of the University of the State of New York, 1858–70. Framed together with original letter accepting office of Regent of Columbia University, dated Feb. 14, 1826.

Reproduction from photograph. Columbia College, 1871. Presented by St. Anthony Club.

Reproduction of photograph. Portrait of Abram S. Hewitt, Class of 1842. Representative in Congress, 1875–79, 1881–86. Mayor of the City of New York, 1887–89. Framed together with original letter of application for the degree of Master of Arts, dated Sept. 16, 1845.

Reproduction from photograph. Old Hamilton Hall, Madison Avenue and 49th Street.

Reproduction from photograph. Old Library, interior, Madison Avenue and 49th Street.

Reproduction from photograph. Old Library and Law School, Madison Avenue and 49th Street.

North wall, to left of window.

Engraving by George E. Perine, after photograph by Brady. Portrait of Hamilton Fish, Class of 1827. Governor of the State of New York, 1849–51. United States Senator, 1851–57. United States Secretary of State, 1869–77. Framed with original letter dated Jan. 17, 1852.

Fascimile of diploma of Frederick Philipse, Class of 1773. Signed by President Myles Cooper.

Engraving by H. B. Hall & Sons, New York. Portrait of Francis Lieber, Professor of History and Political Science, 1857–72. Framed together with original letter.

Letters patent authorizing the collection throughout the Kingdom of Great Britain from house to house for the joint and equal benefit of the Governors of the College of the Province of New York in the City of New York in America and the Trustees of

the College Academy and Charitable School of Philadelphia in the Province of Pennsylvania. Facsimile of original document in the British Museum. Gift of S. Weir Mitchell.

Engraving by W. M. Aikman, from a photograph. King's College, 1756–84. Columbia College, 1784–1857. Engraved for the Society of Iconophiles.

Engraving by Fenner, Sears and Company from drawing by A. J. Davis. Columbia College, 1820. Published May 15, 1831, by I. T. Hinton & Simpkin and Marshall, London.

North wall, to right of window.

Original diploma conferring degree of A.B. upon Frederick Muzzy. Signed by President Benjamin Moore, dated August 3, 1808. Written by William Milns, engraved by P. R. Maverick. Not included in general gift of this Association.

Columbia College (1830). Drawn on wood by Davis, and engraved by V. Balch.

Engraving by T. Woolnoth, from painting by J. W. Jarvis. Portrait of Daniel D. Tompkins, Class of 1795. Governor of the State of New York, 1807–17. Vice-President of the United States, 1817–25. Framed together with original letter dated Aug. 5, 1815, at Castleton, S. I.

Plan of the Battle of Harlem Heights. North wall, to right of window.

Engraving by A. B. Durand, after painting by C. Ingham. Portrait of DeWitt Clinton, Class of 1786. Governor of the State of New York, 1817–21, 1825–28. Framed together with an original letter dated April 16, 1808.

East wall, to left of door.

Engraving by . . . . Portrait of Egbert Benson, Class of 1765. Judge of the New York Supreme Court, 1794–1801. Chief Judge, United States Circuit Court, 1801–2. Framed together with an original letter dated May 10, 1815.

Engraving by . . . . Portrait of Samuel Provoost, First Bishop of New York, Class of 1758. Bishop of New York, 1787–1815. Framed together with an original letter signed by J. H. Livingston, Samuel Provoost, Richd. Varick, and dated Jan. 23, 1792.

Original Bill for Divine Services Rendered by Samuel Provoost to the State of New York. Certified by Stephen VanRensselaer, Recorder, and receipted by Samuel Provoost.

Engraving by E. McKenzie, from Painting by J. Vanderlyn. Portrait of Robert R. Livingston, Class of 1765. Chancellor of the State of New York, 1777–1801. United States Secretary for Foreign Affairs, 1781–83. United States Minister to France, 1801–4. Framed together with original letter dated Nov. 6, 1807, at Clermont.

East wall, to right of door.

Engraving by . . . . Portrait of Samuel Johnson, First President of King's College, 1754–63. Engraved expressly for "The Evergreen." Framed together with an original letter dated "K. C., N. Y., Sept. 9, 1762."

Engraving (mezzotint?) by P. Dawe, from a painting by Thomas Hudson. Portrait of Sir Charles Hardy, Admiral of the White and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Fleet in the Channel. Governor of the Province of New York, 1755–57, by whom the cornerstone of King's College was laid, August 23, 1756. Published Sept. 23, 1779, by Robert Wilkinson, London.

Engraving by A. H. Ritchie, after painting by Gilbert Stuart. Portrait of William Samuel Johnson, First President of Columbia College, 1787–1800. Framed together with an original letter dated Jan. 7, 1801, at Stratford. Engraving dated June 11, 1793.

South wall, to left of door.

Engraving by E. G. Williams and Brother, New York. Portrait of Frederick A. P. Barnard, President of Columbia College, 1864–89. Framed together with an original letter dated May 20, 1864, at Washington, D. C.

Engraving (mezzotint?) by . . . . Portrait of John Jay, Class of 1764. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, 1784–94. United States Envoy Extraordinary to Great Britain, 1794. Governor of the State of New York, 1795–1801. Framed together with an original letter Aug. 5, 1779, at Philadelphia.

Reproduction of painting by Gilbert Stuart, 1796. Portrait of John Jay, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Reproduction copy-

righted by C. E. Anderson, Sec., 1901.

Engraving on copper from painting by Chappell. Portrait of Alexander Hamilton, Class of 1777, as a Continental Soldier. Framed with an original letter dated April 26, 1790, at the Treasury Department.

Seal of Columbia College. Printed in gold on white ground.

Facsimile of catalogue of recipients of degrees, 1758–74.

Inner Office. West wall, to left of door.

Photograph: Seth Low, Class of 1870. President, 1890–1901. Framed with original letter dated Sept. 29, 1911. Added to collection subsequent to date of original gift.

Photograph: Charles Anthon, Class of 1815. Adjunct Professor of Greek and Latin, 1820–30. Jay Professor of Greek and Latin Languages and Literatures, 1830–57. Jay Professor of Greek Language and Literature, 1857 until death in 1867. Framed together with original letter dated Nov. 30, 1840. Added to collection subsequent to date of original gift.

Photograph: Henry Drisler, Class of 1839. Tutor in Greek and Latin, 1843–45. Adjunct Professor, 1845–57. Professor, Latin Language and Literature, 1857–67. Jay Professor of Greek Language and Literature, 1867–94. *Emeritus* Professor, 1894 until death in 1897. Acting President, 1867 and 1888–89. Dean, School of Arts, 1890–94. Framed together with an original letter dated June 2, 1888, and a fragment of another.

Reproduction from photograph by W. A. Mansell & Company in London, after a painting by J. M. W. Turner. Chichester Canal (private).

Original sheets of song "Adams and Liberty. The Boston Patriotic Song." Written by Thomas Paine, A.M. Printed and sold by W. Howe, Organ Builder and Importer of All Kinds of Musical Instruments, No. 320 Pearl Street, New York.

North wall, to left of window.

Engraving by . . . . Sir Charles Hardy, Governor of the Province of New York, 1755–57. "Published as the Act directs, by Fielding and Walker, Dec. 1, 1779." Framed with printed inscription: HVIVS COLLEGII REGALIS DICTI REGIO DIPLOMATE CONSTITVTI IN HONOREM DEI O. M. ATQ. IN ECCLESIAE REIQ. PUBLICAE EMOLVMENTVM PRIMVM HVNC LAPIDEM POSVIT VIR PRAECELLENTISSIMVS CAROLVS HARDY EQVES AURATVS HVIVS PROVINCIAE PRAEFECTVS DIGNISSIMVS AVGTI. DIE 23 AN. DOM. MDCCLVI.

Original program of the Annual Commencement of Columbia College, Wednesday, August 7, 1811.

Engraving by J. C. Buttre, from a painting by J. Paradise. Portrait of John Henry Hobart. Trustee of Columbia College, 1801–30. Third Bishop of New York, 1811–30. Framed together with an original letter.

Engraving by Gimber and Dick, by permission of the New York Lyceum, from a painting by H. Inman. Portrait of Samuel L. Mitchill, Professor of Natural History, Chemistry and Agriculture and other Arts Depending thereon, 1792–1802.

Photograph: Portrait of J. H. VanAmringe (private).

There are also in both rooms a number of class photographs.

ADDENDA TO GENERAL CATALOGUE

Bronze tablet: room 8, Vanderbilt clinic, P. & S. Inscription in Roman capitals; "The Lefferts Museum of Apparatus illustrating the teaching of Laryngology and Rhinology. Presented to Columbia University by Professor George M. Lefferts, M.D., and accepted by the trustees, the second of November, 1903" (minutes of the trustees, Nov. 2, 1903).

Mounted casts of the original models for the H. C. Bunner Medal. Given by Professor Brander Matthews, Oct. 4, 1909. (To be described in a special catalogue of the University medals which is nearly ready for publication.)

Framed photograph of the Royal Brief, granted by King George III to William Smith and James Jay, authorizing them to collect money in Great Britain for the King's College, and for the College of Philadelphia. Given by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Dec. 6, 1909. Described with matters in the office of the Dean of the College.

Set of colored slides, for the illustration of the history of the discovery and development of the Hudson River. Given by Hudson-Fulton Commission, Feb. 7, 1910.

Sun Dial to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the class of 1885 College; has been nearly completed. Given by the class, Apr. 4, 1910.

Die of Chandler Medal presented by friends of Dr. Chandler, April 4, 1910 (to be described in the catalogue of medals).

Archæological specimens presented by Miss Boyer, Oct. 3, 1910.

Illuminated MS. of Aristotle's philosophical works. Given by John McL. Nash, '68, Oct. 3, 1910. Deposited in the Library.

Communion service in St. Paul's Chapel. Given by Rev. Floyd Appleton, '93, Miss M. S. Burleigh, W. F. Paris, C. C. Smalley, Jan. 9, 1911. Described in C. U. Q., vol. xiii, p. 149–50.

Exedra; given by the class of 1886 to commemorate its 25th anniversary, Mar. 6, 1911; east of the library facing St. Paul's Chapel. Tennessee marble; outside diameter 25 ft. 5 in.; inside diameter 20 ft. 5 in.; height of back from floor 3 ft. 10 in.; height of seat 1 ft. 6 in.; width of seat on floor 2 ft. 4 in.

Avery Library building presented by Samuel P. Avery, March 6, 1911. This building and its collections will be described later in a special chapter of the catalogue.

Resetting of the bust of William C. Schermerhorn in Schermerhorn Hall presented by Mrs. John I. Kane, Oct. 2, 1911. Vestibule to right. A simple architectural frame with pedestal of fine gray marble.

Collection of photographs for the Avery Library, Mr. Kingsley Porter, Nov. 6, 1911. Mr. Porter has given 7,000 photographs of European Architecture, chiefly medieval. Ample arrangements have been made in the new Avery Library building for the housing of this important collection.

UNIVERSITY LEGISLATION

THE TRUSTEES

December Meeting.—The President reported the death of James W. McLane, M.D., emeritus professor of obstetrics, also the death of Edward Curtis, M.D., emeritus professor of materia medica and therapeutics.

The thanks of the Trustees were tendered:

To Mr. Clarence H. Mackay, for his gift of $1,000, to be used for the equipment of the Brander Matthews Dramatic Museum.

To Mrs. Emil Boas, of New York, for her gift of $500, made in memory of her late husband, for the establishment at the Deutsches Haus of a collection of books on American subjects for the use of visiting German professors and students.

To the anonymous donor of the sum of $250, to be used for the support of choral music for the year 1912–13.

To Dr. Willy Meyer, for his gift of $100, to be used for the maintenance of the Deutsches Haus.

To the anonymous donor of the sum of $100, to be used as a loan fund for students.

To the following donors, for their gifts to be used toward the maintenance of the Deutsches Haus for the current academic year: Messrs. Felix Krueger, Fritz Achelis, Herman Behr, A. B. Hepburn, C. F. Stiefel, Felix Warburg, Paul M. Warburg, Edward D. Adams and the Germanistic Society of America.

To the following donors, for their gifts for the equipment of the Deutsches Haus: Mrs. Meta Weber, Mr. Martin Birnbaum, Mrs. Henry Villard, Mr. Kurt Rahlson and the Deutscher Gessellig-Wissenschaftlicher Verein von New York.

To Mrs. Olcott, for her gift of ancient coins and other archæological material, comprising the collection of her late husband, George N. Olcott, associate professor of Latin.

O. S. Morgan, Ph.D., professor of agriculture, was assigned to a seat in the faculty of pure science.

Professors Arthur C. McGiffert and William Walter Rockwell, of the Union Theological Seminary, were assigned to seats in the faculty of political science.

John B. Watson, Ph.D., was appointed non-resident lecturer in psychology for the current academic year.

George C. Diekman, Ph.G., M.D., professor of pharmacy, was appointed associate dean of the College of Pharmacy.

The following appointments were confirmed: George C. Holt, lecturer in patent law; Frederick A. Halsey, F. V. D. Longacre, Lincoln DeGroot Moss, and F. F. Nickel, associates in mechanical engineering; Louis E. Wise, instructor in biological chemistry (*vice* C. S. Smith, resigned); Edwin George Ramsdell, instructor in surgery (*vice* H. H. M. Lyle, resigned); Nathan Williams Green, instructor in surgery (*vice* A. E. Schmitt, resigned); Theodore Jacob Abbott, assistant in diseases of children, (*vice* Sidney V. Haas, resigned); Herman O. Mosenthal, associate in biological chemistry (*vice* Jacob Rosenbloom, resigned); Max Kahn, instructor in biological chemistry (*vice* H. O. Mosenthal, promoted).

January Meeting.—The following officers and members of standing committees were elected: Chairman, Mr. Rives; clerk, Mr. Pine.

To succeed Mr. Dodge on the committee on finance, Mr. Bangs.

To succeed Mr. Sands on the committee on buildings and grounds, Mr. Pine.

To succeed Mr. Parsons on the committee on honors, Mr. Rives.

To succeed Mr. Lawrence on the committee on education, Mr. Coudert.

To succeed Mr. King, resigned, on the committee on buildings and grounds, Mr. Lawrence.

The thanks of the Trustees were tendered:

To the anonymous donor of the

building for use as a Maison Française.

To Mr. Edward D. Adams for his gift of $8,000 for the equipment of a graduate precision laboratory in the Department of Physics.

To the Germanistic Society of America for their gift of $5,000 to be added to the endowment fund of the Deutsches Haus.

To the anonymous donor of the sum of $2,500 for the Surgical Research Fund.

To the American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company for their gift of $2,000 for the maintenance of the industrial research fellowship for one year from December 1, 1912.

To the anonymous donor of the sum of $1,500 to be added to the legislative drafting research fund.

To Mr. Edward D. Adams and Mr. Herman Ridder for their gifts toward the maintenance fund of the Deutsches Haus.

To Mrs. James W. Gerard for her gift of $1,000 for the maintenance of the Marcus Daly scholarship for the academic year, 1912–13.

To the Association of National Advertising Managers for their gift of $600 to be used toward the stipend of a fellowship in advertising research established by the Advertising Men's League of New York during 1912–13.

To Mr. Hugo Reisinger for his gift of $150, to be added to the endowment fund of the Deutsches Haus.

To Mrs. Huntington Wilson for her gift of $100, to be used as an honorarium for a lecture on eugenics to be given under the auspices of the University.

To the donors of the sum of $60, to be applied toward the French lecture fund.

To Mr. Carl V. Van Anda for his gift of $50, to be offered as a prize in the School of Journalism.

To Mr. Ludwig Vogelstein for his gift of $10 toward the maintenance fund of the Deutsches Haus.

To the Germanistic Society of America for their gift to the University of the books, maps and pamphlets in the possession of the Society.

To the Berlin Photographic Company for their gift toward the equipment of the Deutsches Haus.

To the donors who have presented to the University the library of Emeritus Professor John G. Curtis, consisting of 3,783 volumes and 2,838 pamphlets, to form the nucleus of a library in the Department of Physiology.

To the members of St. Anthony Hall for the equipment by them of the reading room in the Department of Physics.

The report of the special committee on revision of forms of diplomas was accepted.

The honorary degree of doctor of letters was conferred upon Felix Krueger, Kaiser Wilhelm professor for the year 1912–13.

The reports of the committees on buildings and grounds, education and the library, containing the budget recommendations for the year 1913–14 were submitted and referred to the committee on finance.

The resignation of George T. Jackson, M.D., professor of dermatology, to take effect January 1, 1913, was accepted.

UNIVERSITY COUNCIL

December meeting.—Russell L. Cecil was appointed Proudfit fellow in medicine for the first half of the present academic year.

Miss Lavina Tallman was appointed to an annual special fellowship in Teachers College.

Resolved, that beginning with the Commencement of 1913 successful candidates for the degree of master of arts and doctor of philosophy shall be presented to the President and their diplomas signed by the dean of the graduate faculties.

Resolved, that the University Council concur in the action of the faculty of pure science with regard to adding agriculture to the list of subjects which may be offered for the higher degrees.

Resolved, that on the recommendation of the faculty of political science courses in Public Law 101, 102, 103–104, 105, 106, 301, 302, 120, 221, 321–322, 141 be approved as open to women graduate students, it being understood that these courses are not offered in course as satisfying the requirements for the degree of bachelor of laws.

Resolved, that hereafter (beginning with 1913) the entrance requirements for any University course in pharmacy shall be 14½ units, the same as for other departments of the University.

The degree of Ph.G. shall be conferred for three years' work, each of not less than 600 hours, instead of two years, each of about 800 hours as at present.

The degree of B.S. in pharmacy shall be conferred for four years' work, each of not less than 600 hours.

The degree of Phar.D. shall be conferred for two years of graduate work, based upon the degree of B.S. in Pharmacy.

The secretary presented the academic calendar for the years 1913–15, which was adopted.

Resolved, that in the case of students expecting to graduate at the next Commencement, the faculty of applied science be authorized to begin its final examinations at such a time as may be deemed expedient.

STUDENT LIFE

Although **Junior Week,** which occurred this year February 10–15, lacked the usual Junior Prom, it contained so many other events of interest and entertainment for the students, alumni, and their friends, that the Prom was scarcely missed. Among the events were two basketball games, a Glee Club concert, the Alumni "stunts" in the gymnasium, the Class of 1914 dinner party, the Relay Carnival at the 71st Regiment Armory, a swimming and wrestling meet with Princeton, a meeting of the College Forum, a soccer game, and two lectures by Professor Bergson, the French philosopher.

Nominations for the **Board of Student Representatives** closed on February 24. The election is to be held on March 10, 11 and 12, when three men, one each from the School of Law, School of Engineering, and the College, will be chosen to take the place of men whose terms expire this spring.

The holding of **Dorms Dances** is an innovation that is proving a great success. The affairs are managed by a committee of students living in the dormitories, and are held in Earl Hall. They are quite informal, and all connected with the University are invited.

The **Glee and Mandolin Clubs** gave an entertaining concert at the Hotel Astor on February 10. The affair was especially successful from a musical point of view. Several novelties were introduced in the program. On February 21 the musical clubs left on their trip to Washington and Philadelphia.

T. M. Curry, Jr.

ATHLETICS

Since December, continued increasing interest has been evidenced in every branch of sport. Good material has turned out for the various teams, and the winter sports have been generally successful.

Basketball

After continued sifting from a squad of about twenty-five men and several weeks of steady practice, the basketball team won its opening game from Polytechnic Institute by the score of 37–16. Shortly afterwards the University of Maryland was defeated 43–12. The Alumni game, which ended in favor of the graduates, 16–17, was fast and rough, with the result that several of the Varsity were temporarily disabled. Despite this, however, Fordham was defeated 27–7. The games that followed were:

	Col.	Opp.
Dec. 21, Cornell at Ithaca.....	17	19
Jan. 10, Princeton at New York	24	35
Jan. 17, Cornell at New York.	13	19
Jan. 21, Princeton at Princeton	10	20
Feb. 7, N. Y. U. at Columbia..	23	10
Feb. 12, Penna. at New York.	13	8
Feb. 15, Dartmouth at Hanover	9	20
Feb. 22, Dartmouth at N. Y...	29	21
Feb. 25, Yale at N. Y.....	43	18
Mar. 1, Penna. at Phila.....	25	13

Baseball

Practice began in the cage with a good squad under the eye of Billy Lauder on the thirteenth of February. This year the men will be divided into a number of squads, so that the coach can give each man more of his individual attention. With Ted Kiendl and a number of last year's Varsity back in uniform, the coming spring looks extremely hopeful. No southern trip will be taken due to the early date of Easter, but fourteen home games have been arranged and five out-of-town games, at all of which ample accommodations will be provided for the alumni.

Crew

Unofficial Varsity practice has been held on the river, while the freshmen were put through a rigid three weeks' practice following a period of indoor work, to which they returned in January. The call for Varsity candidates saw all of last year's crew back, as well as

ten of the 1912 freshmen. The freshman squad numbers thirty-six and the Varsity squad twenty-four. Both squads are rowing every day.

Swimming

The first meet with Princeton on February 14, though not resulting in a victory, was extremely encouraging, the relay, the deciding race, being lost by only a few inches, the other honors being shared about evenly with the Tigers. A shortage of material earlier in the season severely handicapped the team.

Soccer

The schedule of games has been carried out despite the cold weather, and to date the soccer team has scored the same number of points as their opponents. Practice will be resumed as soon as the condition of the grounds will permit.

Fencing

Forty-two men reported for fencing in the fall, including two of last year's intercollegiate representatives. An excellent schedule has been arranged for the season for both senior and junior teams, and a saber team has been organized. In the junior foils contest at the Y. M. C. A. the team reached the semi-finals. The freshman squad has a schedule of its own. The semi-finals of the intercollegiates will be held at Columbia. The Varsity team recently defeated Cornell and Pennsylvania.

Gymnasium

Under systematic coaching a gym team has been developed from the twenty-five men who reported for practice, of whom all but two were novices. A meet with Haverford on the twenty-first of February resulted in a victory for Haverford.

Golf

The third annual tournament, which was restricted to twenty men, was very successful. Good material turned out, and the final match, which was played at Woodside, L. I., was won by E. L. Greenbaum, 1914L.

Track

The indoor games held on February fifteenth were the most successful on record, the Varsity team winning first place in the mile relay, Class A, over Harvard, Pennsylvania and Syracuse.

On October 31 the **Western New York** alumni held their fourth annual interscholastic cross country run. Eighty school boys started in the race, which was won by the Lafayette High School of Buffalo.

At the annual meeting of the **Alumni Council** held on October 30 at the Columbia Club, officers were reelected as follows: J. Howard Van Amringe, '60, chairman; William Curtis Demorest, '81, '83L, vice-chairman; Gustavus Town Kirby, '95S, '98L, treasurer; and George Brokaw Compton, '09, secretary. Robert Arrowsmith, '82, presented his resignation from the managing editorship of the *Alumni News* to take effect upon the completion of the current volume.

Several of the alumni living in **Oklahoma** recently entertained Provost Carpenter, who represented the University at the inaugural of President Brooks of the University of Oklahoma.

On October 27 the **Kansas City** Association met to discuss the question of methods of selecting alumni trustees. A written report was adopted and forwarded to the Committee of Fifteen, which is considering this matter.

On December 3 the **Early Eighties** were guests of President Butler in the new President's house.

The third annual dinner of the **Upper Eighties** took place at the Columbia Club on November 21. About one hundred members and guests sat down at tables tastily decorated in blue and white. The toastmaster was Mapes, '85.

On November 20 the **Doctors of Philosophy** held their fall quarterly meeting. President George A. Soper, '99PhD., was in the chair. The guest of the evening was Mr. Vilhjalmar Stephansson, the Arctic explorer.

At the annual organization meeting of the standing committee of the **College Association** on November 25 Ambrose D. Henry, '84, was reelected chairman, and A. B. A. Bradley, '02, was elected vice-chairman. Chalmers Wood, Jr., '05, is chairman of the entertainment committee; Ernest Stauffen, Jr., '04, chairman of the committee on personnel of the student body, and Everett W. Gould, '96, chairman of the membership committee.

Professor Rudolf Tombo, Jr., '01 Ph.D., and Professor Calvin Thomas were guests of the **Pittsburgh Association** on November 21–22. The Association held a smoker at the University Club, Pittsburgh, on November 21.

The annual banquet of the **Utah Association** occurred on November 21 at the University Club, Salt Lake City. Officers were elected as follows: Alvah C. Lewis, '77M, president; Girard B. Rosenblatt, '02S, vice-president; Charles H. Doolittle, '85S, secretary-treasurer.

The monthly dinner at the **Columbia Club** on December 4 was well attended. Several former Varsity foilsmen exhibited their prowess with foils, sabers, and single sticks to the great delight of the diners.

On December 6 several of the **Early Eighties** attended the review of the 71st Regiment, N. G. N. Y. The regiment band played the Early Eighty march, which was composed by Sergeant Mode, one of its members and the leader of the famous Early Eighty Fife and Drum Corps. The colonel of the regiment is an Early Eighty—William G. Bates, '80.

At the Washington Restaurant, Newark, on December 14, the **New Jersey Association** held an informal smoker, which had been substituted for the usual set dinner. President W. O. Wiley, '82, took charge of the proceedings. The speakers were the Alumni Secretary, Dean Woodbridge of the graduate faculties, C. H. Mapes, '85, and Dr. Felix Krueger, Kaiser Wilhelm professor for 1912–13. W. E. Dibble, '14F.A., gave a clever exhibition of sleight-of-hand, and J. H. Sengstaken, '14S, offered piano monologues. An impromptu quartette from the University Glee Club of New York led the singing. Officers were elected as follows: Robert Arrow-

smith, '82, president; Ralph E. Lum, '00, vice-president; Joseph D. Sears, '11, secretary; Charles L. Williams, '06, treasurer.

The sixth annual dinner of the **Early Eighties** held in the '81 Gemot in Hamilton Hall on December 17 added one more to the long series of successful gatherings of the Society. By classes the representation was: '80, 11; '81, 11; '82, 17; '83, 17; '84, 19. There were eight guests. The newly elected president presided. Those who spoke were: President Butler, Professor Krueger, Mr. Mapes, '85, Girard Romaine, '82, and Mr. Livingston, '80, first president of the Society. A cablegram was received from Professor Ernst Daenell, the 1911–12 Kaiser Wilhelm professor. Francis E. Ward, '81S, was elected president; Ambrose D. Henry, '84, first vice-president; William L. Hazen, '83, '85L, second vice-president; and Girard Romaine, '82, secretary-treasurer.

The third annual **holiday luncheon** was held at the Lawyers' Club, New York, on December 28. About one hundred and twenty-five alumni were present. William C. Demorest, '81, '83L, who presided, called for speeches from President Butler, Senator J. Mayhew Wainwright, '84, '86L, and B. B. Lawrence, '78S, the first alumni trustee.

The annual meeting of the **Columbia Club** was held in the Club House on December 18. Dean Van Amringe was reelected president; A. D. Henry, '84, was elected vice-president; P. D. Bogue, '06, secretary, and J. H. Heroy, '02, treasurer.

The third annual dinner of the **Older Graduates** was held on January 8 at the University Club, New York. Including guests about one hundred graduates made up an enthusiastic dinner party. P. deP. Ricketts, '71S, was elected president; Robert C. Cornell, '74, '76L, vice-president, and W. deL. Benedict, '74S, secretary-treasurer. Among the guests were: President Butler, '82, Professor Chandler, Francis E. Ward, '81S, president of the Early Eighties; Girard Romaine, '82, secretary of the Early Eighties; Charles H. Mapes, '85, acting president of the Upper Eighties; W. A. Meikleham, '86, president of the College Association; Francis M. Simonds, '87S, president of the Science Association, and Robert Arrowsmith, '82, president of the New Jersey Association.

On December 4 in Reisenweber's Beefsteak Garret, New York, the Alumni Association of the **College of Pharmacy** held its seventeenth annual banquet. Souvenir photographs of Ewen McIntyre, Sr., at that time the oldest living graduate of the College of Pharmacy, were distributed among the diners.

At the University Club in Washington on January 28 the **District of Columbia** Association elected officers as follows: President, Marcus Benjamin, '78S; vice-presidents, W. R. Hillyer, '61; S. S. Laws, '70L; J. M. Gitterman, '92A.M., and C. L. G. Anderson, '84M; secretary, George O. Totten, Jr., '91F.A., and treasurer, William Waller, '78.

Fourteen members, past and present, of the **Early Eighties Executive Committee** gave a dinner at the Columbia Club on January 29 in honor of R. H. Sayre, '81, the retiring president, and Francis E. Ward, '81S, the newly elected incumbent of that office.

On January 28 the Alumni Association of the **College of Physicians and Surgeons** held its fifty-fourth annual meeting. A new constitution and new by-laws were adopted. Officers were elected as follows: President, Walter Mendelson, '79M; secretary, H. E. Hale, '96M; assistant secretary, W. R. Williams, '95M. Lucius W. Hotchkiss, '81, '84M, was elected to succeed himself, for three years from October, 1912, as a representative of the association on the Alumni Council. A detailed and interesting report was read by the president, after which the business meeting was adjourned in favor of a carefully prepared and highly interesting entertainment program.

On January 25 the annual meeting and dinner of the **California Association** was held in San Francisco. Officers were elected as follows: President, J. R. Clark, '95M; secretary, John C. Spencer, '82, '85M; treasurer, George R. Murphy, '99S.

The eighteenth annual dinner of the **Colorado Association** was held at the University Club in Denver on February 1. Twenty-six alumni and, as guests, several graduates of other colleges were present. Francis E. Bouck, '95, was elected president; Cyrus L.

Pershing, '08M, vice-president, and John E. Fetzer, '08L, secretary-treasurer.

The prizes of fifty dollars awarded annually by the **New Jersey Association** to New Jersey students passing the best entrance examinations to Columbia College and to the Schools of Science, respectively, were awarded this year to Ralph Redman Perry, Hackensack, a member of the College freshman class, and Sidney Berry, Montclair, a first-year student in Science.

Willard V. King, '89, University Trustee, and Professor Francis B. Crocker, '82S, were guests of the Association in **Cuba** at its annual dinner on February 8.

On December 7 the **Class of 1893, College,** met at the Columbia Club for its annual winter dinner.

The fifth meeting since its graduation of the **Class of 1911** was held on the campus on December 6. Plans for Alumni Day were discussed and B. Lefferts, secretary of the 1903 Decennial Committee, was present to speak on preparations for next Commencement.

Forty-two members of the **Class of 1903,** College and Science, dined informally at the Aldine Club on December 13. Professor Charles Knapp, '87, chairman of the University committee on public ceremonies, and Alumni Secretary Compton, '09, were guests at the dinner, and afterward discussed with the class its plans for the 1913 Commencement celebration.

At its annual smoker on December 10 at the Columbia Club, the **Class of 1909** transacted a great amount of business. The most important action taken was the establishment of two funds—one to provide for the regular publication of class records, and the other for the decennial celebration in 1919. A quartette from the Varsity Glee Club and professional entertainers contributed to the success of the evening.

The **Class of 1887, Mines,** held its regular annual reunion on December 10 as guests of William J. Schieffelin, at his residence in New York. On two previous occasions Dr. Schieffelin has entertained his classmates in his home.

The **Class of 1892,** Arts and Mines, held its regular midwinter reunion at the Columbia Club on January 21. President Chrystie presided, and several members of the class gave entertaining descriptions of important projects, public and semi-public, in which they respectively have been playing leading parts. The next meeting of the Class will be held on Commencement Day, 1913.

On January 29, the **Class of 1874,** College, was entertained by President Butler and Mrs. Butler in the new President's house. The occasion was the forty-third annual reunion of the class, which, with the single exception of the New York University class of 1843, holds the record among American college classes for an unbroken series of dinners.

On February 3 at the Café des Beaux Arts, **1900, Science and Architecture,** held its midwinter dinner. Class talent provided the entertainment.

ALUMNI DAY

The last Alumni Day on February 12 easily surpassed preceding occasions, the best significance of the day being the cooperation and enthusiasm displayed by the undergraduates, who throughout made their approval known in no uncertain terms. Not many alumni were in evidence during the morning hours, but about noon groups began to arrive. Many went to the fraternity houses for luncheon, about sixty attended a special Phi Beta Kappa luncheon on the campus, and others took refuge in the Faculty Club and the University Commons, where tables had been reserved.

The first undergraduate demonstration was made by the freshmen, when about one hundred and fifty of them marched into the Commons dining-hall. After a parade around the room they gathered at one end, sang Columbia songs with spirit, and cheered the alumni enthusiastically.

Exhibits in the Library of autograph copies of recent writings by alumni and of a collection of Hamiltoniana loaned for the occasion by Dr. Allen McLane Hamilton, '70M, and never before exhibited, were viewed by more than one thousand persons according to an actual count.

At two o'clock a representative

alumni body gathered in Earl Hall for the annual conference. Consideration of a report of the Committee of Fifteen on Methods of Electing Alumni Trustees was followed by a discussion of the question, "How can the activities of the Alumni Council be best carried on and supported?" The discussion brought out many valuable points. Although the conference had no actual power, it expressed its appreciation of the work of the Committee of Fifteen and its approval of the plans of the Alumni Councils, as outlined by Albert W. Putnam, '97, for carrying on its own activities.

The banner feature of the day was the series of "stunts" performed in the gymnasium at 4:00 o'clock. The class of 1896 burlesqued its sophomore triumph very effectively. 1905, last year's prize winner, depicted a court scene in Dahomey with possible historical accuracy and certainly with entire success. The costumes were elaborate, and the act had been well rehearsed. The first prize was again awarded to this class. 1908 offered an amusing fencing bout. 1910 presented a court scene illustrating President Castro's recent efforts to enter this country. The second prize was awarded to 1911 for a spicy cabaret show leading to a duel, which was an amusing travesty on a French affair of honor. The competition was brought to a close by the Splintered Oak Trio of 1912, which gained the third prize. The capacity of the gymnasium was taxed for these "stunts," all the seats being taken and people standing several rows deep on the running track. A section of several hundred undergraduates, who sang and cheered lustily between the "stunts," gave a new tone of life to the whole affair.

Professor R. J. S. Pigott, '06S, gave a recital at 4:15 p. m. on the great organ in St. Paul's Chapel. In spite of the competition of the "stunts," a good-sized appreciative audience was in attendance.

At the conclusion of the stunts competition the visiting alumni separated, some attending the inter-class swimming meet in the pool and others watching the exhibition practices of the Varsity crew, fencing team, and track relay teams. From 5:00 to 6:30 Hartley Hall was thrown open to the alumni with their families and friends. Many of the dormitory rooms were open for inspection, the great social hall was decorated, and there was informal music. The reception was in charge of a special dormitory committee of students. A large student committee, including the members of the Student Board and the alumni scholars now in residence at the University, arranged undergraduate participation in the other features of the day's program.

Dr. J. Arthur Booth, '78, '82M, chairman of the Alumni Day Committee of the Council, presided over the beefsteak dinner in the Commons at 6:30 p. m. About two hundred and fifty alumni were present. The prizes won during the afternoon in the gymnasium were awarded by Francis E. Ward, '81S, president of the Early Eighties, who with P. deP. Ricketts, '71S, and C. H. Mapes, '85, had judged the competition.

To the Varsity basketball five fell the honor of closing the day with a 13–8 victory over Pennsylvania. An old time basketball crowd saw the game and greeted the victory with enthusiasm. Within ten minutes after the close of the game a *Spectator* "Alumni Day" extra, containing a full account of the victory, was distributed gratis among those who remained for the dance.

The Alumni Council committee in charge of Alumni Day were: J. Arthur Booth, '78, '82M, chairman, George H. Clark, '93S, William Curtis Demorest, '81, '83L, Herbert R. Moody, 01Ph.D., and Channing R. Toy, '04.

George Brokaw Compton, '09

NECROLOGY

Thomas Penrose Cook

This honored and highly esteemed member of the board of trustees of the College of Pharmacy died on the seventh day of January, 1913, after a long illness.

Mr. Cook was born in Philadelphia on March 26, 1849, received a common school education in the schools of that city and graduated in pharmacy at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. His connection with retail pharmacy was of brief duration, his mind being naturally attracted by the broader fields of wholesale trade and manufacturing. For eighteen years he traveled for Messrs. Powers and Weightman, the veteran manufacturers of quinine and other alkaloids. The training which he thus received was later turned to good account in his connection with the New York Quinine and Chemical Company, of which he became general manager and of which he was vice-president at the time of his death. Mr. Cook's interest in the business with which he was connected was distinctively fundamental. He was never content with merely making the best of general conditions as they existed, but was indefatigable in his endeavors to secure correct organization. He thus early acquired a wide and powerful influence in the commercial organizations to which he belonged, an influence based primarily upon his great popularity and upon the absolute confidence in his integrity that was shared by all who knew him well. He was never known to seek an honor, yet he never dodged honors which came to him in connection with important work. He was for twenty years a member of the Drug Section of the New York Board of Trade, was at one time its chairman and was long chairman of its legislative committee. His influence in the National Wholesale Druggists' Association was also great, especially in its legislative work. Legislators were disposed to heed his advice because his presentations were always obviously fair and impartial, and his manner unmistakably declared his sincerity. He was for thirty-five years a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, in the counsels of which he was always accorded a high position of confidence. His wise and firm attitude in this post of duty leaves a permanent impress upon the character of the Association.

During almost the entire period of Mr. Cook's location in this city, he has been a member of the New York College of Pharmacy. Since 1903, he has been connected with its board of trustees, and throughout this period he has been one of its most active members. At the time of his death he was a member of its budget committee and of its committees on membership and instruction. It would be difficult to say whether his associates here will miss most his strong and devoted aid in administrative affairs or his happy and inspiring personality.

Edward Curtis

Edward Curtis, M.D., emeritus professor of materia medica and therapeutics, died in New York City, November 28, 1912, at the age of seventy-four. Born in Providence, R. I., he graduated from Harvard College in 1859 with the degree of A.B. and three years later received the degree of A.M. He obtained his undergraduate medical training at the University of Pennsylvania, and received the degree of M.D. there in 1864. During the Civil War he was engaged actively in medical and surgical work in the United States Army, serving as a medical cadet from 1861 to 1863, as an acting assistant surgeon during the following year, and as assistant surgeon from 1864 to 1870. In March, 1864, he was brevetted major. After the close of the war, his life was spent chiefly in the city of New York, where he held various positions of honor. He was surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, honorary microscopist of the Board of Health of the city, and from 1873 to 1885 was professor of materia medica

and therapeutics in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. For nearly thirty years, from 1873 to 1904, he held the responsible post of medical director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. He was a member of various medical societies, an honorary member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and the Sons of the Revolution. He was a contributor to medical journals and encyclopedias, and the author of the following books: "Manual of general medicinal technology," 1883; "Months and moods," 1903; and "Nature and health," 1906. Dr. Curtis was always a genial companion, and a lover of the best things in literature and music. Among his brothers were George William Curtis, and Dr. John G. Curtis, now emeritus professor of physiology of the University.

Embree, Lawrence E., '79L, died in Flushing, New York, on October 9, 1912.

Esselstyn, Sherman, '83, died in Brooklyn, New York, on September 21, 1912.

Foote, Edward Bond, '76M, died in New York City in October, 1912.

Glover, Henry Sheaf, '79L, died at Fairfield, Conn., on December 4, 1912.

Goodwin, Jasper Tillerous, '76, died in New York City on January 10, 1913. (*See page 154.*)

Griffin, Henry Clay, '74L, died at Tarrytown, New York, on December 6, 1912.

Hawkesworth, John, '04S, died in New York City recently.

Hoppin, William W., '69L, died in New York City on January 3, 1913.

Huntzicker, Frank, '09S, died in Chicago, Ill., on October 24, 1912.

Hyde, John Edmond Hinton, '76, '78L, died in Brooklyn, New York in September, 1912.

McIntyre, Ewen, died in New York City on January 9, 1913. (*See page 149.*)

McLane, James Woods, '64M, died in New York City on November 26, 1912. (*See page 152.*)

Mortimer, Henry Colt, '68, died in Massachusetts on September 30, 1912.

Neely, William T. F., '84, died in New York City recently.

Newcomb, James Edward, '83M, died in the Adirondack Mountains in August, 1912.

Ogden, Herbert S., '77L, died in New York City on December 6, 1912.

Palmer, Ernest, '79M, died in Brooklyn, New York, on January 19, 1913.

Rockwell, Fenton, '60L, died in Brooklyn, New York, on January 12, 1913.

Sellew, Frederick S., '81M, died in New York City on December 28, 1912.

Slocum, Charles Elihu, '88M, died at Bentonville, Arkansas, on September 17, 1912.

Sutro, Harry H., '98S, died in New York City on January 21, 1913.

Thompson, Charles Henry, '68M, died at Belmar, New Jersey, on December 4, 1912.

Woodford, Stewart Lyndon, '54, A.M. '66, died in New York City on February 14, 1913. (*See Columbia Alumni News, Feb. 28, 1913.*)

REGISTRATION AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY IN ALL FACULTIES, DURING THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1911–12

Faculties	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Non-candidates	Graduates	Total 1911–1912
Columbia College*	316	214	127	137	26	.....	820
Barnard College	226	132	154	72	56	.....	640
Total undergraduates	542	346	281	209	82	.....	1,460
Faculty of Political Science	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	355	396
Faculty of Philosophy	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	710	779
Faculty of Pure Science	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	239	258
Total non-professional graduate students **	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,433
Faculty of Applied Science ***	184	154	186	134	13	.....	671
Faculty of Law ***	131	148	112	.....	26	.....	417
Faculty of Medicine ***	64	61	104	91	31	.....	351
Faculty of Pharmacy	165	114	.....	.....	6	2	287
Teachers College***	.....	.....	475	534	334	280	1,623
Faculty of Fine Arts { Architecture***	103				26	6	135
Faculty of Fine Arts { Music	3				16	1	20
Total professional students	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,504
Deduct double registration †	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*324*
Net total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,073
Summer Session, 1911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,973
Grand Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,046
Deduct double registration ‡	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*683*
Grand net total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,363
Students in Extension Teaching §	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,234
Special Students in Teachers College ††	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,869

* The registration by years in Columbia College is according to the technical classification, deficient students being required to register with a class lower than that to which they would normally belong.

** The total, 1,433, does not include 83 college graduates in law (65), medicine (13), and applied science (6), who are also candidates for the degree of A.M. or Ph.D. It likewise does not include 409 candidates for the higher degrees enrolled in the Summer Session who did not return in either of the succeeding half-years. For classification by faculties see Table IV.

*** Exclusive of college students also registered under the professional faculties (in the exercise of a professional option), as follows: 13 Seniors in the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry (Faculty of Applied Science); 49 Seniors in the School of Law; 12 Juniors and 16 Seniors in the School of Medicine; 4 Seniors in Teachers College; 5 Juniors and 5 Seniors in the School of Architecture.

† Of the total, 316 are Teachers College students, 280 enrolled in the Faculty of Philosophy as candidates for the higher degrees (172 men and 108 women) and 36 special non-candidates (15 men and 21 women); and 8 are Columbia College students who graduated in February and subsequently enrolled in some other school of the University.

‡ Summer Session students who returned for work at the University.

§ Attendance at the University (excluding 320 matriculated students and 46 students also registered in the Summer Session), 967; attending away from the University, 267.

†† Including 352 in Evening Technical courses and 1,517 in special classes.

MAJOR AND MINOR SUBJECTS OF STUDENTS IN THE FACULTIES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, PHILOSOPHY AND PURE SCIENCE, 1911–12

NOTE.—The major subjects of students primarily registered in the professional schools are included.

SUBJECTS	Political Science		Philosophy*		Pure Science†		Total	
	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor
Administrative law	20	7	—	—	—	—	20	7
American history	34	35	—	—	—	—	34	35
Anatomy	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	—
Ancient history	5	4	—	—	—	—	5	4
Anthropology	—	—	1	7	—	—	1	7
Architecture	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	1
Astronomy	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
Bacteriology	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	3
Biological chemistry	—	—	—	—	18	18	8	18
Botany	—	—	—	—	28	9	28	9
Chemistry	—	—	—	—	51	53	51	53
Chinese lang. and lit.	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Civil engineering	—	—	—	—	5	3	5	3
Comparative literature	—	—	11	78	—	—	11	78
Constitutional law	36	17	—	—	—	—	36	17
Education	—	—	248	202	—	—	248	202
Electrical engineering	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
English	—	—	163	127	—	—	163	127
Geology	—	—	—	—	17	20	17	20
Germanic lang. and lit.	—	—	38	30	—	—	38	30
Greek (incl. archæology)	—	—	3	19	—	—	3	19
Highway engineering	—	—	—	—	9	9	9	9
History of Thought and Culture	34	49	—	—	—	—	34	49
Indo-Iranian languages	—	—	2	6	—	—	2	6
International law	11	18	—	—	—	—	11	18
Latin (incl. Roman arch.)	—	—	24	20	—	—	24	20
Linguistics	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Mathematical physics	—	—	—	—	7	12	7	12
Mathematics	—	—	—	—	35	27	35	27
Mechanical engineering	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Medieval history	7	11	—	—	—	—	7	11
Metallurgy	—	—	—	—	4	13	4	13
Mineralogy	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Mining	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	4
Modern European history	13	17	—	—	—	—	13	17
Music	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Philosophy (incl. ethics)	—	—	52	34	—	—	52	34
Physics	—	—	—	—	8	19	8	19
Physiology	—	—	—	—	1	15	1	15
Political economy	67	60	—	—	—	—	67	60
Psychology	—	—	21	55	—	—	21	55
Roman law and comp. jurisprudence	6	3	—	—	—	—	6	3
Romance lang. and lit. (incl. Celtic)	—	—	31	37	—	—	31	37
Semitic languages	—	—	14	15	—	—	14	15
Social economy	41	31	—	—	—	—	41	31
Sociology and statistics	97	94	—	—	—	—	97	94
Zoology	—	—	—	—	25	18	25	18
Total	371	346	611	631	213	234	1195	1211

* Including Music, under the Faculty of Fine Arts.
† Including Architecture, under the Faculty of Fine Arts.

REGISTRATION AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY IN ALL FACULTIES, NOVEMBER 7, 1912

Students registered in:	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Columbia College	485	493	527	557	606	609	645	632	729	757	819
Freshmen	157	119	145	157	160	133	171	195	271	276	269
Sophomores	85	111	113	130	156	168	135	172	206	204	205
Juniors	128	112	117	112	128	141	151	108	118	122	147
Seniors	70	110	106	113	111	111	120	109	100	132	172
Non-matriculated	45	41	46	45	51	56	68	48	34	23	26
Barnard College	345	399	363	371	398	420	467	513	521	607	590
Freshmen	92	101	110	103	112	122	139	176	167	207	162
Sophomores	79	74	75	95	89	92	113	110	114	125	155
Juniors	73	81	70	77	109	115	108	121	144	152	143
Seniors	49	77	83	81	64	58	66	61	53	72	86
Non-matriculated	52	66	25	15	24	33	41	45	43	51	44
Total undergraduates	830	892	890	928	1004	1029	1112	1145	1250	1364	1409
Faculty of Political Science	150	143	148	174	177	210	239	251	316	348	366
Faculty of Philosophy	317	382	392	490	492	532	556	573	658	705	777
Faculty of Pure Science	57	95	160	140	139	155	158	167	193	217	256
Auditors	23	17	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total non-professional graduate students	547	637	709	804	808	897	953	991	1167	1270	1399
Schools of Mines, Engin'g and Chem.	685	719	589	566	524	585	677	666	713	652	634
First-year	222	177	156	140	137	186	211	220	186	181	169
Second-year	184	226	164	198	158	189	237	212	205	145	150
Third-year	149	146	156	112	118	123	125	146	171	183	143
Fourth-year	87	104	85	94	87	64	85	68	140	133	158
Non-matriculated	38	53	28	22	24	23	19	20	11	10	14
Graduates	5	13	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Fine Arts			109	139	112	147	156	153	176	149	154
Architecture	†	†	74	107	87	123	131	128	155	130	129
Music	‡	‡	35	32	25	24	25	25	21	19	20
Law School	468	384	342	277	261	247	318	318	365	410	457
First-year	182	104	106	70	92	85	112	100	132	126	132
Second-year	135	149	98	107	69	83	102	113	115	145	154
Third-year	129	119	127	92	85	59	76	92	92	109	136
Non-matriculated	22	12	11	8	15	20	28	13	26	30	35
Medical School	777	669	560	424	352	298	306	307	316	346	336
First-year	203	107	97	79	86	60	84	85	74	66	84
Second-year	205	164	106	83	80	67	59	72	78	62	53
Third-year	181	101	156	100	79	76	72	68	90	106	78
Fourth-year	171	178	190	152	96	80	82	70	71	91	106
Non-matriculated	17	29	11	10	11	15	9	12	3	21	15
School of Journalism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72
First-year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Second-year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Third-year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Fourth-year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Non-matriculants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
College of Pharmacy			435	353	254	229	284	290	283	288	420
First-year			261	97	107	120	163	156	146	164	258
Second-year			157	232	106	90	112	123	131	116	147
Graduates			17	24	41	2	5	7	6	8	10
Non-matriculated			—	—	—	17	4	4	—	—	5

In addition there are this year 1055 pupils in the Horace Mann School and 200 in the Speyer School.

*Graduate students in applied science are now registered under the faculty of pure science.

†Students in architecture are included under mines, engineering and chemistry previous to 1904.

‡Students in music are included under Barnard College (non-matriculated) previous to 1904.

STATISTICS (*Continued*)

Students registered in:	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Teachers College	563	624	640	792	726	891	950	974	1406	1476	1379
First-year	43	29	29	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Second-year	21	46	44	51	43	—	—	—	—	—	—
Third-year	155	201	237	308	273	314	353	373	473	454	—
Fourth-year	145	174	195	236	239	314	309	314	445	507	—
Non-matriculated	54	40	23	32	22	40	72	93	258	229	—
Graduates	83	95	99	141	149	182	216	194	230	286	—
Auditors and unclassified students	62	39	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
School of Practical Arts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	227
First-year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150
Second-year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42
Third-year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Fourth-year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Non-matriculants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Total professional students	2493	2396	2675	2551	2229	2356	2691	2708	3259	3321	3679
Double registration ‖	120	189	218	266	155	182	216	194	230	286	334
Net total resident students	3750	3736	4056	4017	3886	4100	4540	4650	5446	5669	6148
Summer Session	643	1001	961	1018	1041	1392	1532	1968	2632	2973	3602
Double registration ⸮	91	180	184	280	277	336	395	486	667	704	748
Grand total regular students	4302	4557	4833	4755	4650	5156	5677	6132	7411	7938	9002
Students in extension courses ††	535	732	684	964	1017	3055	2879	2250	699	1149	1741**
Special students at Teachers College	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1121	1255	1218
Officers	473	509	551	573	571	646	655	687	726	763	867

‖ Includes candidates for University and Teachers College degrees.

⸮ Includes Summer Session students who returned for work in the fall.

** Including 173 also registered in one of the above schools.

†† Including, prior to 1910, those now classified as special students in Teachers College.

It should be noted that the figures for Columbia College in 1909, 1910, and 1911 are based on the technical classification of students and not on the actual year of residence. The same is true of the figures for the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry for the years 1907, 1908, and 1909.

Photo by Fowler

COMMENCEMENT DAY